TODAY'S WEATHER—PARIS: Fair. Temp. 61-63 (15-17). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday: Temp. 60-66 (15-19). LONDON: Partly cloudy. Temp. 44-45 (7-7). Tomorrow little change. Yesterday's temp. 46-50 (8-10). CHANNEL: Slight. ROME: Partly cloudy. Temp. 51-41 (10-5). NEW YORK: Cloudy. Temp. 43-34 (6-1). Yesterday's temp. 41-32 (5-0).
ADDITIONAL WEATHER—PAGE 2

INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

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Hussein Offers Plan for Federal Palestine State

Doesn't Explain How West Bank Would Return

AMMAN, March 15 (UPI).—King Hussein proposed today the reorganization of his desert kingdom to include a semi-autonomous state of Palestine in the areas currently occupied by Israeli troops.

The king, in an address to 500 leading citizens at his palace, said legislation to implement the first steps of the reorganization would be sent to parliament for immediate action.

The new state—to be called the United Arab Kingdom—will consist of two semi-autonomous regions, one on each bank of the Jordan River.

Israel seized the West Bank of Jordan in the 1967 Mideast war. In addition, the king said, any other Palestinian territory eventually liberated from Israel could become part of the Palestinian region.

A government spokesman later elaborated on the king's speech, saying: "The federation can include any part of Palestine we can liberate—Haifa, for instance." However, observers believed this reference in the speech was intended to cover the Gaza Strip.

Each region would have its own local government and capital—Jerusalem being the site for the Palestinian region, on the West Bank. Amman would remain the federal capital and the king head of state. He would be assisted by a central council of ministers and a national assembly.

Gratifying to Israel

Political sources in Beirut said the plan contained features which would be gratifying to Israel and could lead to an eventual peace settlement, though Jordanian leaders heatedly deny this is their intention.

The plan was discussed yesterday by President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, President Hafez Assad of Syria and Col. Moamer Qaddafi of Libya who were meeting in Cairo. There was no word of their reaction.

King Hussein previously had told Palestinians on the West Bank that he would hold a referendum on autonomy for the areas once Israeli soldiers withdrew. The plan announced today went one step further, eliminating the referendum and guaranteeing the Palestinians a degree of self-government in advance of an Israeli pullout.

His plan, the king said, will "create a new society . . . that will put us on the way to victory, progress, unity, freedom and a better life."

The king accused the Israelis, Palestinian guerrillas and unnamed Arab governments of trying to split his nation by proposing other solutions, including a fully independent Palestinian state.

He said his plan fulfilled "the pledge we made to give the [illegible] kingdom.

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 2)

● Arab news media outraged by Hussein's plan. Story Page 2.

Mrs. Meir Sees New 'Obstacles,' But Would Confer

JERUSALEM, March 15 (UPI).—Premier Golda Meir said today that King Hussein's plan for a Jordanian federation "creates obstacles" on the road to peace but, nevertheless, Israel is willing to enter negotiations at any time.

Mrs. Meir issued the statement after hurried secret consultations with Foreign Minister Abba Eban, Defense Minister Moshe Dayan and other leaders summoned to her office following the Jordanian king's speech.

The statement said:

"The plan put forward by the King of Jordan in his speech today has not been agreed upon by Israel, and there is no basis whatsoever to reports that this plan is, allegedly, the result of any prior understanding with Israel.

"The statement by the King of Jordan negates the cause of peace and creates obstacles on the road toward its achievement. The position of the Israeli government regarding peace with Jordan, in accordance with its policy, remains unchanged.

"The government of Israel is ready at any time to enter into negotiations with Jordan, without prior conditions, on a peace treaty."

In a final sentence, the communiqué added that Mrs. Meir would elaborate tomorrow in the Knesset.

Except for the premier's statement, Israeli officials were saying nothing for publication on King Hussein's plan to create a federation that would include a semi-autonomous Palestinian state on the Israeli-occupied West Bank of Jordan.

Hussein's proposal that Jerusalem be the capital of such a state is in direct contradiction to Mrs. Meir's statements that Israel will never give back to Jordan the portions of the holy city captured in the 1967 Middle East war.

Menahem Begin, the leader of the rightist Gahal bloc in parliament, which opposes giving back any of the Arab territory Israel now occupies, said Hussein's plan "amounts to nothing."

"The land of Israel belongs to the Jewish nation," Mr. Begin said. "In the six-day war, we ended its division and united it. It will not be divided again.

"Hussein's statement amounts to nothing. He is talking about setting up a federation with territory he does not have, and which never belonged to him."

Officials noted that Hussein's scheduled statement came only a few hours before the deadline for the nomination of candidates for municipal elections in 10 West Bank towns.

Israelis occupation authorities on the West Bank are conducting the elections, under Jordanian law, March 23. The deadline for nomination candidates was 6:00 p.m. today.

Some of the officials said they thought Hussein may have timed his statement to sway the political leadership in the 10 towns away from nominating radical candidates, hostile to the Hashemite kingdom.

LOSER—Mayor John Lindsay and wife, Mary, flank a television set at their headquarters in Miami, where they watched the primary returns. Although a distant fifth in the results, he said he would continue to seek nomination.

United Press International.

LOSER—Sen. Edmund Muskie holds up his grandson before addressing supporters at his election headquarters in Miami. He suffered a heavy blow to his presidential bid.

Humphrey 2d, Muskie 4th

Wallace Sweeps to Victory In Florida Democratic Vote

By Martin Waldron

MIAMI, March 15 (NYT).—Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama scored a dramatic victory in the Florida presidential primary yesterday, sweeping at least 75 and perhaps all 81 of the state's delegates to the Democratic National Convention.

Riding the issue of school busing and promising to tax the rich and crack down on crime, Gov. Wallace finished far ahead of 10 other Democrats in the contest.

Sen. Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota, who ran here to revive his national political fortunes, finished second.

Sen. Henry M. Jackson of Washington ran third, firmly ahead of Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine, who had entered the Florida contest with strong support from party officials.

The final vote totals were:

Wallace—515,916, 42 percent
Humphrey—231,219, 18 percent
Jackson—167,667, 13 percent
Muskie—109,653, 9 percent
Lindsay—81,322, 8 percent
McGovern—74,880, 6 percent
Chisholm—44,786, 4 percent
McCarthy—5,850, 0 percent
Mills—4,640, 0 percent
Hartke—3,538, 0 percent
Yorty—2,579, 0 percent.

Sen. Muskie's poor showing was a major setback, even more damaging than last week's weak showing in New Hampshire, for the man deemed the "front runner" for more than a year. His stumble here left the Democratic tracks wide open with four months to go before the party's nominating convention in Miami Beach.

Nixon Wins Easily

In the Republican primary, President Nixon easily won Florida's 40 convention delegates. The President did not campaign, but yielded only 9 percent of the vote to Rep. John H. Ashbrook of Ohio and 4 percent to Rep. Paul McCloskey of California, who withdrew his challenge before the voting began.

The Republican final totals were:

Nixon—357,356, 87 percent
Ashbrook—35,983, 9 percent
McCloskey—16,958, 4 percent.

Gov. Wallace, who spent election day sunning himself atop an Orlando hotel, smoking cigars and reading old copies of National Geographic magazine, said he was surprised at the margin of his victory. He said none of the other candidates "can take any comfort from being second or third."

Sen. Humphrey's staff, however, took considerable comfort from his second-place finish.

A happy Humphrey said at his headquarters that "my campaign is off and it's off to a good start. I think this gives us a great boost."

A special New York Times cross-section survey conducted by Daniel Yankelovitch, Inc., asked 400 voters to explain their ballots as they emerged from the polls. The survey found that the economy was an issue equal to that of school busing.

Gov. Wallace, Sen. Humphrey and Sen. Jackson had all emphasized economic issues as well as the busing controversy.

Three of every five Wallace voters in the survey thought the Alabama governor could defeat Mr. Nixon this fall, but only one in 10 said they voted for him for this reason.

They said they thought it was more important to vote their views than to try to choose a winner. The Wallace voters told interviewers they considered the busing issue the most important, followed by crime. As a group, they were so zealous that more than one-third did not even have a second choice in the primary. About one-third named Sen. Jackson as their second choice.

Sen. Humphrey's supporters termed him "experienced." One-third of them said he could best

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 5)

United Press International.

WINNER—Gov. George C. Wallace gets a congratulatory kiss from his wife, Cornelia, after his sweeping victory in the Florida Democratic presidential primary.

Primary Changes Muskie's Status

The Presidential Race Is Reshaped

By R.W. Apple Jr.

MIAMI, March 15 (NYT).—After a year of campaigning, during which most politicians and every poll agreed that Sen. Edmund S. Muskie of Maine led the Democratic presidential race, a new contest appeared to have started last night.

Some of Sen. Muskie's senior advisers agreed with what seemed to be the consensus—that Sen. Muskie ceased to be the front-runner when Gov. George C. Wallace of Alabama captured the bulk of Florida's 81 national convention delegates. Gov. Wallace now has 75 committed convention votes, more than any other candidate.

Sen. Muskie will try to recoup in Illinois next Tuesday and in Wisconsin on April 4. But he will find it harder to raise money and to hold the loyalty of the Democratic professionals after what happened to him in this somewhat atypical state of resorts, pine barrens, retirement towns and big cities.

Gov. Wallace won, but he is highly unlikely to be nominated. So there was something to win also for Senators Hubert H. Humphrey of Minnesota and Henry M. Jackson of Washington.

Sen. Humphrey will now seek the support of Sen. Muskie's constituency, with greater prospects of success than those of Sen. Jackson. The Washingtonian lacks Sen. Humphrey's national renown and his firm old alliances with politicians in every state.

Besides Sen. Muskie, the biggest loser here last night was New York's Mayor John V. Lindsay, whose lavish media campaign and weeks of hard work brought him only a minute percentage of the vote and only a narrow margin over Sen. George McGovern of South Dakota, who put relatively few resources into the state.

"What disturbs me most," Sen. Muskie said at his headquarters about three hours after the polls had closed, "is not that I suffered a personal defeat." The returns, he said, "reveal to a greater extent than I had imagined some of the worst instincts of which human beings are capable."

"George Wallace's victory is a threat to the unity of this country," the Maine senator said, and he called Gov. Wallace "a demagogue of the worst possible kind."

Sen. Muskie entered the Encore Room of the Dupont Plaza Hotel after a five-piece band had played "What Goes Up Must Come Down." He could not resist a gibe at the press; referring to the election of national convention delegates in Iowa and Arizona, he told his supporters:

"I won in Iowa, and the press said I lost. I won in Arizona, and the press said I lost. I won in New Hampshire, and the press said I lost. And now that I've lost in Florida, maybe they'll say I won."

Different View

Sen. Jackson read Gov. Wallace's triumph differently.

He conceded that the governor had won a "rather disturbing victory." But he asserted that "the country hasn't moved to the right." Rather, he said, "the great center of the Democratic party is angry that the politicians won't face up to the issues—law and order and justice, busing, the security of this country."

"The nomination is wide open," the delighted Sen. Jackson said. "It's getting down to a race be-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Especially Kleindienst, McLaren'

Mitchell Says Press Slanders GOP Officials in ITT Case

By Robert Siner

WASHINGTON, March 15 (IHT).—Former Attorney General John N. Mitchell today accused the Nixon administration of slandering officials in the course of reporting the Senate investigation of the settlement of a billion-dollar anti-trust suit against the International Telephone & Telegraph Corp.

Members of the Senate Judiciary Committee, which is looking into charges by columnist Jack Anderson that the ITT settlement was linked to a $400,000 pledge by the conglomerate to cover costs of the 1972 GOP national convention, also heard Mr. Mitchell criticize the media for its coverage of the hearings.

Mr. Anderson had accused Mr. Mitchell, acting Attorney General Richard G. Kleindienst, former head of the Justice Department anti-trust division Richard M. McLaren and others of being involved or having knowledge of the deal.

Mr. Mitchell, recalled by the Senate committee for a second day of testimony, declared: "A number of good people involved in these hearings have been slandered by the reporting in the American press."

Kennedy Defends Press

He added that he was referring especially to Mr. Kleindienst and Mr. McLaren.

Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., defended the press as having given "fair and accurate coverage of a very complicated story."

Mr. Mitchell was then questioned by Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., on a meeting he had last April with California Lt. Gov. Ed Reinecke and his aide Edgar Gillenwaters.

The former attorney general said that they came to his office to discuss California economic problems and it was possible that they might have mentioned they were trying to lure the convention to San Diego but that he did not remember them doing so. Mr. Mitchell insisted, however, that the ITT pledge was not mentioned.

Mr. Reinecke has said that he discussed the convention and the ITT convention promise with the

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

Danish Charter Airliner Hits Mountain

112 Presumed Dead in Mideast Jet Crash

DUBAI, March 15 (Reuters).—Rescue teams struggled across desert wastes tonight toward the wreckage of a Danish airliner which crashed last night in the remote Oman mountains with the apparent loss of all aboard—106 passengers and six crew members.

The plane, a Super Caravelle of Sterling Airways, a Danish charter company, was taking 104 Scandinavians and two West Germans home from a two-week vacation in Ceylon. It lost radio contact on an approach to the Persian Gulf sheikhdom of Dubai, where it was to make a refueling stop.

First reports of the disaster came from nomadic tribesmen in the Trucial state of Fujairah at the northeastern tip of the Arabian Peninsula. They said they saw a ball of fire light up the desert sky. Later, wreckage was sighted about 1,300 feet up a mountainside and an official said: "It appears there are no survivors."

Tonight a top-level Danish accident-investigation team flew to Dubai to probe the disaster, one of the worst in Danish aviation history.

A state aviation official in Copenhagen said that the team would investigate reports that the Caravelle's pilot, Ole Joergensen, 35, made his approach to Dubai too low and struck the mountain range some 60 miles from the landing strip. Mountains there reach a height of 2,800 feet.

Relatives and friends of the plane's passengers learned of the disaster only on arriving at Copenhagen's airport this morning to welcome them home.

Sterling Airways officials apologized at a press conference in Copenhagen today for withholding the news. This was partly caused by dismay over Sterling's first accident involving fatalities, an airline director said.

The weather was good with visibility of about six miles when the plane was given clearance to land at Dubai airport, manned by British officials. Sterling officials said. But reports from Dubai today said the Caravelle hit stormy weather and lashing rain on its final approach.

Today rescue parties were seriously hampered by heavy rains which flooded the narrow valleys—the only trails into the desolate and virtually uninhabited region—and by clouds 300 feet below the wreckage site.

Debris Scattered

Helicopters were unable to land at the site of the wreckage because of buffeting rain. But their pilots reported that debris was scattered over a wide area.

A brief flicker of hope for survivors had come earlier today when police reported that a pilot had stumbled into the Fujairah fishing village of Kalba, near the crash area, asking for help. But he was a helicopter pilot forced to land by the torrential rain.

Fujairah's ruler, Sheikh Mohammed Bin Hamid al-Sharqi, sent telegrams of condolence to the kings of Sweden and Norway and the queen of Denmark.

Three young air hostesses were in the crew, which included a co-pilot and a flight mechanic.

Capt. Joergensen knew the route well, and had 4,655 hours flying time to his credit, the airline said.

Sterling is part of a travel concern headed by a Jutland village priest, Pastor Eilif Krogager.

Two Bomb Experts, Policeman Killed

London, Dublin, Belfast Act Against IRA

BELFAST, March 15 (AP).—Authorities cracked down today on Irish guerrillas in Belfast, Dublin and London in a day of legal moves that also saw fiery civil-rights leader Bernadette Devlin receive a suspended sentence from a Northern Ireland court for illegal demonstrations.

Early this morning guerrillas machine-gunned to death policeman William Logan, a 23-year-old Protestant, in a post-midnight ambush in Coalisland.

Meanwhile, two British Army bomb experts were blown up in a sheet of flames tonight when they were trying to defuse a bomb in a car parked in a Belfast street.

Heavy gunfire from snipers immediately afterward kept soldiers from removing the shattered bodies of the two men for some time. Their deaths brought Northern Ireland's mortal toll in 31 months of bloodshed to 275.

The incident was the third of its kind tonight. Bombs in two other parked cars were safely defused.

Mr. Logan was the sixth policeman killed this year.

Other gunmen early today maimed a father and son in Ulster's part-time militia force. They stormed into the country home of the man and his 19-year-old boy and machine-gunned them in the legs.

A courtroom crowd in Newry cheered as Miss Devlin and 23 other demonstrators were handed suspended six-month sentences. They were convicted of defying a parade ban and marching on Feb. 6 to protest the "Bloody Sunday" deaths of 13 Londonderry civilians the week before in a clash with paratroopers.

Miss Devlin and two of her co-defendants pleaded innocent. The 21 others pleaded guilty.

Nineteen defendants, including Miss Devlin and other Catholic opposition lawmakers, were also fined £15. Five said they would refuse to pay.

Asked if she would pay, Miss Devlin, at 24 the youngest member of the British Parliament, said, "I will see when the time comes. I've got more important things to worry about at the moment."

She was sentenced last month to six months for another illegal parade and served four months of a 1970 six-month sentence for incitement to riot. With 70 others she faces similar charges in another case to come up later this month.

The tiny spitfire of Ulster's Catholic militants was barred from entering France yesterday for a leftist pro-Irish rally, on grounds of previous statements likely to disturb public order.

In Dublin, a top leader of the outlawed Irish Republican Army was ordered to face trial on charges of belonging to an illegal organization.

Tomas MacGiolla, leader of the Sinn Fein, political arm of the IRA, was also accused of having illegal documents Feb. 23—the day after an "Official" IRA bomb squad killed seven persons

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 4)

Italian Diplomat Expelled by Poland

ROME, March 15 (Reuters).—Poland has expelled the first secretary of the Italian Embassy in Warsaw, Luca Biolato, Italian sources said here today. Italy immediately protested that the action was an arbitrary reprisal for the expulsion last week of a Polish diplomat, Konstanty Janowski, for alleged spying, the sources said.

Senate Gets Bill Banning SSTs

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI).—A federal anti-noise program—including a ban on commercial supersonic aircraft at U.S. airports—was proposed in the Senate yesterday.

Sen. John V. Tunney, D., Calif., with Sen. Edmund S. Muskie, D., Maine, as a co-sponsor, introduced legislation that would establish a $48.5 million, three-year noise pollution control program.

Among its provisions, the bill would prohibit commercial supersonic flights over the United States and its territorial waters, and thus ban the use of U.S. airports by the British-French Concorde or Soviet supersonic transports.

Sen. Tunney said the proposal was a "bolder approach" than offered by a pending administration bill.

هكذا من الاصل

Arab Press Outraged

Iraq Asks Unity With Egypt, Syria to Offset Hussein Bid

BEIRUT, March 15 (UPI).—The Iraqi government offered tonight to enter into a state of unity with Egypt and Syria to prevent a break-up in Arab solidarity, which, it said, was threatened by King Hussein's plan for a federal Jordan.

An announcement on official Baghdad radio said the decision was taken at a meeting of governmental leaders tonight "in order to cope with the serious tasks facing the Arab nation and to prevent a break-up in Arab ranks."

The statement—preceded by martial music and a series of warning announcements— denounced Hussein's plan for a Jordanian-Palestinian state linking the East and West Banks.

It said the plan was "a defeatist idea advanced by a hireling regime."

Immediate Unity

The Baghdad broadcast stressed Iraq's desire for "immediate" unity with Egypt and Syria.

"This union will remain open to all brotherly Arab regions that may have the right circumstances to join and complete readiness to accept its programs," Baghdad radio said.

Political sources in Beirut said any link-up by Iraq with the other two Arab states would considerably strengthen the Arab front against Israel.

Iraq, which has an 85,000-man army, has stood virtually isolated from other Arab states since the 1967 war.

At the same time, the sources said that, short of armed intervention, there seemed little the leftist Baghdad regime could do to prevent Hussein from pressing his plan for a reorganized Jordan.

Commenting on versions of King Hussein's plan that had leaked out yesterday, Arab news media generally expressed outrage.

Cairo radio said the plan was "a conspiracy to split the Arabs," and the semi-official newspaper Al Ahram said it "represents new collusion with Israel that will ultimately lead to liquidation of the Palestinian cause."

Other headlines said, "Anxiety sweeps the Arab world over fears of new collusion," and "The start of a grave process of collusion against the Arab stand."

Cairo and Beirut newspapers charged that Jordan had made a deal with Israel under which the Israelis would withdraw from parts of the West Bank, but would build defensive settlements along the Jordan River.

There was no immediate government reaction from Syria, Lebanon or Saudi Arabia. Cairo radio tonight reported Hussein's speech without comment.

In Lebanon, only one newspaper had anything good to say about the plan—the rightist Al Hayat, which commented: "There is nothing in the plan which conflicts with previous stands by Arab governments on the Middle East problem."

The independent newspaper Al Nahar said the proposal could lead to consolidation of Israeli occupation of Arab territory and produce serious trouble in the Arab world.

Angriest of All

Angriest of all the critics were the Palestinian guerrillas. A statement by the Marxist Popular Democratic Front for the Liberation of Palestine (PDFLP) described Hussein's move as "treachery by the Hashemite authority," and el-Fatah said guerrillas alone were the representatives of the Palestinian people.

A member of the Palestine Liberation Organization leadership, Abou Youssef, said King Hussein wanted to "abort" the guerrilla movement. "It is a serious plan constituting a blow to the aspirations of the Palestinian people."

Rashid A-Shawa, mayor of Gaza, praised Hussein's move and said the occupied Gaza Strip could play an important role in the new federation. Gaza, he said, could be united with the West Bank and serve as "the new Palestine" outlet to the Mediterranean.

But the mayor of Khan Yunis, in the Gaza Strip, rejected the monarch's offer and demanded that any state of Palestine include Israel itself.

However, in Jerusalem, Mahmoud Abu Zalaf, the editor-publisher of the only independent Arabic newspaper on the West Bank, said that Hussein's plan for a Jordanian federation is "a good thing, but it is really nothing for us now. It is for the future.

Theoretical

"It is theoretical, because you have got Israel to reckon with. I think it is a good arrangement, but right now it is just on paper."

Mr. Zalaf said he thought Hussein might be trying to outflank the various Palestinian organizations, which are scheduled to meet in Cairo April 6 to set up a Palestinian government in exile.

Former Jordanian Defense Minister Anwar Nusseibeh, now an East Jerusalem lawyer, said, "If this is an introduction to the liberation of occupied territory, then I welcome it. I think the will of the people is that they want to be liberated from occupation. I don't know what will happen next. The main move must come from the Israeli side."

Anwar Hatib, who was the Jordanian governor of East Jerusalem before Israel captured it in the 1967 Middle East war, said he doubted Israel would allow Jerusalem to become the capital of a semi-autonomous Palestinian state.

"It is like a gathering of Indian chiefs in the United States arguing among themselves who is going to get back control over New York," Mr. Hatib told the newspaper Yediot Aharoth.

"But will the Israelis give us control over Jerusalem?" he asked.

Hussein Puts Forward Plan For Jordanian Federation

(Continued from Page 1)

people the right of self-determination" and added, "any attempt to cast doubt on all this will be tantamount to treason against the unity of the kingdom."

The government spokesman denied Jordan had held secret talks with Israel and said the king's outline "represents a hardening of our position toward Israel. Israel will not agree to any point in this plan."

The spokesman described the outline as the establishment of "the constitutional right for the Palestinian people in the future. We are giving now what has been most clamored for—a Palestinian entity and the name Palestine, but within the kingdom."

He said various stages of the establishment of the two regions would be started immediately, but "final implementaion cannot be accomplished until after liberation."

Condemnation of the plan throughout the Arab world has been quick and unrestrained. But a Jordanian government spokesman said Hussein's outline was "purely an internal Jordanian matter."

Amman Radio said Hussein will send three separate delegations to Arab countries with messages for their heads of state.

Political sources said the delegations would presumably seek support for Hussein's plan from the government leaders they meet.

The radio said the delegations would be headed by Sharif Hussein Bin Nasser, King Hussein's uncle, and two former premiers, Abdel Moneim Rifai and Bahjat Talhouni.

The missions will leave within 24 hours, the radio said.

South Yemen Says Saudis Plan Invasion

ADEN, March 15 (UPI).—South Yemen accused Saudi Arabia today of building military bases near their joint border as a preliminary to invasion.

The charge was contained in a memorandum delivered by Foreign Minister Mohammed Saleh Aulaqi to foreign ambassadors. The note asked the ambassadors to notify their governments of Saudi Arabia's "hostile intentions." Last week Yemen and South Yemen exchanged charges that each was massing troops along their ill-defined border.

Mitterrand Visits Israel, Talks With Mrs. Meir

JERUSALEM, March 15 (Reuters).—French Socialist party leader François Mitterrand met Israeli Premier Golda Meir today to discuss the Middle East situation and French-Israeli relations.

After the 90-minute meeting Mr. Mitterrand told reporters he had received full and straightforward answers to all his questions. "The conclusions to be drawn from these talks will be submitted in France," he said.

Bonn and Cairo To Resume Ties

CAIRO, March 15 (UPI).—Egypt has decided to resume diplomatic relations with West Germany after a rupture of nearly seven years, the semi-official Al-Ahram newspaper said yesterday.

The decision confirms reports published earlier this month.

"Contacts between Egypt and West Germany will begin shortly to discuss the details of resuming diplomatic relations which were broken in 1965," the newspaper said.

The decision is based on an Arab League resolution tentatively approved by the league council Saturday. The resolution absolves Arab League countries which broke off relations with West Germany from their collective commitment. Nine Arab countries broke off relations in 1965 as a result of West Germany's recognition of Israel and supplies to that country.

Texas Upholds Death Penalty

AUSTIN, Texas, March 15 (AP).—Texas' Court of Criminal Appeals upheld the constitutionality of the death penalty today.

The court's 4-1 decision upheld the conviction of Ronnie Earl Tezeno, who was sentenced to death in the electric chair in the Dec. 8, 1969, slaying of Odie I. Wright in Houston.

Tezeno's lawyers had sought reversal of his conviction on the ground that the death penalty is cruel and unusual punishment, prohibited by the Eighth Amendment to the U. S. constitution.

But the Texas court, the highest to which a criminal case can go in the state, in an opinion by Judge Truman Roberts said, "An examination of the Constitution of the United States reveals through the amendments to the same that the death penalty for crime is recognized."

Ancona Residents Flee New Quakes

ANCONA, Italy, March 15 (AP).—Tens of thousands of residents fled their homes in panic and deserted this Adriatic coast port today—for the second time in six weeks—after three strong earth tremors shook the city overnight. No damage or injuries were reported.

A series of earth shocks had turned this city of 125,000 into a ghost town on Feb. 5. Ancona had gradually returned to normal life as the jolts weakened over a period of days.

Earlier this month the Italian government had appropriated 47 billion lire—more than $80 million—to repair the damage done by the quakes to about 2,000 buildings evacuated under police order, and to promote the economy of the area paralyzed for about two weeks.

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U.S. Planes, Saigon Units Battle Reds

310 Enemy Claimed Dead in 3 Areas

SAIGON, March 15 (UPI).—U.S. warplanes and South Vietnamese ground troops battled Communist forces in three widely-separated areas in Indochina today, reportedly killing more than 310 North Vietnamese and Viet Cong in some of the year's heaviest fighting.

American bombers attacked two Viet Cong battalions in Eastern Cambodia, Saigon paratroopers tangled with a North Vietnamese division in the Central Highlands, and guerrillas kept up a heavy artillery bombardment of government outposts below the Demilitarized Zone.

Despite the heavy fighting, the U.S. command announced one of the biggest withdrawals of American units from the war zone and began breaking up the last two U.S. combat brigades still in Vietnam. The deactivation of 42 Army and Air Force units comprising 5,700 men was the largest single "standdown" since 6,100 men were deactivated last July.

Timetable

President Nixon's timetable calls for only 69,000 Americans to remain in South Vietnam by May 1. A U.S. command spokesman said there were 114,500 here as of last Monday, indicating the withdrawal program is running behind schedule.

In eastern Cambodia, B-52 bombers following up a tip from government spotter planes pounded two guerrilla battalions about six miles from the South Vietnamese border. Spotter planes flying over the target area, 75 miles northwest of Saigon, reported after the attack that they saw about 100 bodies amid the rubble of six blasted anti-aircraft positions.

Nearby, South Vietnamese rangers riding tanks and armored personnel carriers reported killing 67 guerrillas in running ground battles during the last two days. Field reports said one Saigon soldier was killed and 19 wounded in the fighting in Cambodia's Parrot's Beak region. The clashes took place near the site of a big Communist command complex hit Tuesday by B-52s. At least 60 Communists were reported killed in that attack.

In the Central Highlands, fighting broke out shortly before noon when South Vietnamese paratroopers engaged a company of North Vietnamese troops five miles southeast of Firebase 5. The Saigon command said 28 Communists were killed with air support, while the only government casualties were two paratroopers wounded.

Vietnam Talks Set for Today

PARIS, March 15 (Reuters).—Hanoi and the Viet Cong today agreed to resume the Vietnam peace talks here tomorrow after a three-week suspension caused by a Communist walkout and boycott by the United States and Saigon.

The Communist agreement came in response to a joint American and Saigon proposal to hold the postponed 146th session of the stalled negotiations tomorrow.

It will be the first session since the United States and China began new diplomatic contacts in Paris this week following President Nixon's visit to Peking.

Wallace Sweeps to Victory in Florida Vote

Humphrey 2d, Muskie 4th, Far Behind

(Continued from Page 1)

unify the country and that he understands the problems of "common people."

The most important issue to Humphrey voters was the economy, but even that was an issue to only one out of four.

Three out of every four who voted for the former vice-president thought he could beat Mr. Nixon this fall. About one-third of them picked Sen. Muskie as their second choice.

Jackson Backers

About half of the Jackson supporters said they had voted on the basis of issues. By far, the most important issue to them was the economy.

The Muskie supporters were unable to give interviewers a clear reason for their choice. Five out of six thought he could beat Mr. Nixon, but they did not identify Sen. Muskie with any major issue.

Overall, the survey showed that none of the candidates succeeded in taking advantage of the strong feelings in the state about the economy. Florida has a 4 percent unemployment rate and a much higher rate of underemployment—people with low-paying, marginal or part-time jobs.

Gov. Wallace described his showing in Florida as "an indication of things to come." He is entered in a number of other Democratic primaries around the country.

His vote here closely paralleled what he got in Florida in 1968 when he ran for president on the American Independent party ticket, but he showed stronger in Miami this year.

United Press International.

STRONG SECOND—Sen. Hubert Humphrey and his wife, Muriel, face cheering supporters after election returns showed him running second to Gov. Wallace in the primary.

Florida Straw Vote Opposes Busing, 3 to 1

By Douglas Robinson

MIAMI, March 15 (NYT).—Florida voters in a straw ballot overwhelmingly voiced yesterday their opposition to court-ordered compulsory busing of school children to achieve racial integration.

The vote, which has no legal standing, was a rejection of strong efforts by Gov. Reubin Askew to halt the anti-busing movement in the state and was interpreted by the governor himself as a possible blow to his political standing.

"When a politician takes an unpopular position and the polls prove how unpopular the issue was, there's bound to be some effects," Gov. Askew said. "However, it will not keep me from speaking out on the issues."

Equal Education

The voters also came out solidly in support of a second question on the straw ballot that asked if they favored quality education for all children and opposed a return to a dual, segregated school system.

On a third question—whether prayer should be allowed in public schools—the voters also said a loud "yes."

With 95 percent of the state's 2,841 precincts reporting, the tally was:

School Busing
Yes: 1,056,500, or 74 percent.
No : 368,283, or 26 percent.

Equal Education
Yes: 1,021,073, or 79 percent.
No : 276,077, or 21 percent.

School Prayer
Yes: 1,087,083, or 80 percent.
No : 279,192, or 20 percent.

In his statement last night, Gov. Askew said that Florida might prove to be the "high point" of the anti-busing fervor if President Nixon now provides leadership and guidelines that will move the question "into an arena where the problem can be solved."

Mr. Nixon, who is opposed to wide-scale busing, is expected to send to Congress a written message within the next 10 days on his proposals to deal with the questions.

Gov. Askew said that Mr. Nixon's failure to "share his decision with the people of Florida" may have swelled Gov. George C. Wallace's margin of victory in the state's presidential primary.

Talking About Alternatives

"It is now incumbent upon the President," Gov. Askew said, "to now start talking about alternatives that will not carry us back to a dual system."

The governor called for a constitutional guarantee that would overcome the problems that busing seeks to relieve rather than any amendment that "thwarts a remedy."

In recent weeks, the busing issue has dominated the rhetoric surrounding the primary and has forced most of the major candidates to take a stand on the question.

The idea of a popular, nonbinding referendum on busing has now also spread to other parts of the nation. At least Texas and Tennessee will put similar questions to the voters.

Results Shape New Race for Contenders

(Continued from Page 1)

tween Humphrey, Jackson and Muskie, and not necessarily in that order."

Sen. Humphrey, also booyed by the results, said at the McAllister Hotel that his campaign had demonstrated that he had "the knowledge of the issues," and "the vitality needed for the nomination."

"I'm certainly part of the scenario," the former Vice-President said. "You'll just have to include me in."

Gov. Wallace, speaking at an impromptu news conference in Orlando, in central Florida, said "the face card in the Democratic deck" had been badly hurt here.

"This is a trend from which the American people will inevitably profit," said the governor, who was tan from a day in the sun atop his hotel. "I'm surprised at the margin, yes, but I knew I was winning all along, because the real victory was in what I made the other candidates say."

Senators Jackson, Humphrey and Muskie bent their positions during the campaign in an effort to cut into Gov. Wallace' vote. Gov. Wallace and Sen Jackson—the two candidates the right of center here—polled almost 60 percent of the tot vote, an index of the conservati tide that was running.

State Leaders Upset

Florida's Democratic lead were dismayed by the results.

Gov. Reubin Askew said t the returns—particularly liberal Dade County, where Wallace did surprisingly we suggested that "he may prove be more than a regional c didate."

Jon Moyle, the state Democr chairman, said that he could only hope "Gov. Wallace is not playing games with the Democrats of Florida and does not plan to be a third-party candidate in November."

Gov. Wallace was silent on that point.

Neither Mayor Lindsay nor Sen. McGovern took much comfort in the outcome.

"I think the climate in the country is bad," said the mayor, perched on a dresser in his room at the Barcelona Hotel. "The climate is unhealthy, East, West, North and South."

Sen. McGovern, who had told friends that he hoped to run fourth instead of sixth, said that it would be a "minor moral defeat" if returns showing him behind Mr. Lindsay held up. But he returned to an earlier theme, arguing that a strong showing in Florida had never been "crucial to my candidacy."

Mitchell Says Press Slanders GOP Officials in ITT Case

(Continued from Page 1)

former attorney general during the spring meeting, but later revised this to say that the convention was discussed during a later meeting in September. The date is important because the ITT case was settled in July.

Sen. Tunney then asked Mr. Mitchell if he had called Mr. Reinecke on March 3 to get their stories straight. Mr. Mitchell replied he had not and neither, to his knowledge, had anyone in the Justice Department or the Republican National Committee.

As the committee moved into its ninth day of hearings on the ITT case, Mr. Mitchell repeated testimony given yesterday denying any involvement in the ITT settlement or the promised convention contribution.

Asked if it did not not bother him that White House aide Peter M. Flanigan had chosen the financial expert whose study led to the settlement of the ITT suit, Mr. Mitchell replied, "Not in the slightest. Mr. Flanigan was used only as a conduit in obtaining a professional consultant. He was not involved in the settlement."

Under repeated questioning by Sens. Kennedy and Birch Bayh, D., Ind., the former attorney general insisted that a meeting he had with ITT president Harold S. Geneen in August, 1970, did not involve any discussion of the ITT case.

After the morning session, Sen. Tunney told newsmen that either Mr. Mitchell or Mr. Reinecke had not told the truth about conversations they had last spring.

Later, the committee is expected to take testimony from ITT President Geneen on his version of the meetings with Mr. Mitchell and the convention pledge.

Later in the day the committee chairman, James O. Eastland, D., Miss., announced that he would send six members of the panel to question ITT lobbyist Dita D. Beard in a Denver hospital where she has been confined with a severe heart condition since the hearings began.

Before Sen. Eastland made public the decision to send a subcommittee to question Mrs. Beard, the judiciary panel met in executive session during its lunch break and placed a conference call to Mrs. Beard's hospital and determined that her condition would enable her to be questioned.

Mrs. Beard was the author of a memo which is the only documentary evidence linking the ITT settlement with the convention fund promise. She has denied that she meant to imply any such link in the memo.

Humphrey Gives Names of 2,428 Contributors

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—Sen. Hubert Humphrey, D., Minnesota, a major Democratic presidential contender, has disclosed the names of the 2,428 contributors who have given a total of $838,715 to his candidacy since his campaign committees were formally established last October.

The largest single contribution was $75,000, from Dwayne A. Andreas, a close friend of Sen. Humphrey and his finance chairman in the 1968 presidential race. Mr. Andreas is chairman of First Interoceanic Corp., a holding company in Minneapolis, and director of Archer-Daniels-Midland Co. This is an agricultural conglomerate whose president is his brother, Lowell W. Andreas. A $25,000 contribution was listed for Lowell Andreas.

Thirteen contributors of $25,000 or more gave a total of $467,000, or well over half of the grand total. The spokesman said that no money has been borrowed for what he termed a "cash and carry campaign." In 1968, Sen. Humphrey relied heavily on loans to finance his campaign.

Kennedy Asks Nixon to Appeal To U.K. on Ulster

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D., Mass., urged yesterday a formal U.S. appeal to Britain for an "initiative that can lead to a full and fair and early settlement" of the crisis in Northern Ireland.

In a letter to President Nixon, Sen. Kennedy cited a similar ambassadorial appeal under instructions from President Woodrow Wilson that brought new British proposals settling a similar crisis in 1916.

"In the face of the constant terror and brutality, I believe that the administration has a greater responsibility to speak and act than it has shown so far," Sen. Kennedy said in the letter.

"The United States can and ought to be doing more—much more—to be of whatever assistance we can in helping Britain, Ulster and the Republic of Ireland to find a prompt and peaceful settlement to the crisis.

"It is not enough, I believe, for us to wash our hands of the violence, through a passive official role that publicly declines to use our good offices unless the Irish and British governments actually request us to do so."

Sen. Kennedy urged Mr. Nixon to convey to the British "the deep concern of the American people" for a British initiative.

Police, Courts Strike at IRA In London, Dublin, Belfast

(Continued from Page 1)

at England's big Aldershot paratrooper base.

Part of a crackdown by the Dublin government, the move against Mr. MacGiolla came two days after Official IRA chief of staff Cathal Goulding was charged with incitement to blow up a transformer in Cork.

Charge Against Doherty

Anthony (Dutch) Doherty, a third IRA leader, was ordered to face a Dublin trial on a charge of possessing firearms with intent to endanger life. Mr. Doherty escaped from Belfast's Crumlin Road prison in December and was later seized by police across the border in the Irish Republic.

The latest move against Mr. Doherty came after Irish Republic Premier Jack Lynch ordered legal steps to overrule an earlier Irish court decision freeing Mr. Doherty and six other men on grounds of insufficient evidence.

He was ordered held without bail. Summonses were issued for the arrest of three of the other men, who failed to appear at today's preliminary hearing in Dundalk, in the Irish Republic near the border with Northern Ireland.

Raids in Britain

In London, terrorist-hunting Special Branch detectives of Scotland Yard raided 60 homes today and held a number of men for questioning on the Aldershot IRA bombing.

More than 200 detectives took part in the predawn swoop, believed directed against homes of IRA members or sympathisers in Britain. Police seized documents from members of International Socialists, a radical leftist group.

The raids stirred a protest in the House of Commons, where opposition Laborite Eric Heffer called for an emergency debate. His request was rejected by Speaker Selwyn Lloyd.

Mr. Heffer said the homes raided included that of journalist John Palmer, employed by the respected British newspaper the Guardian.

Aldershot Bombing

Mr. Heffer said some of those whose homes were raided had denounced the IRA's Feb. 22 Aldershot bombing, which killed a Catholic chaplain, a civilian gardener and five women. The Official IRA said the attack was revenge for Bloody Sunday.

In Belfast, mechanic Christopher Keenan, 21, was sentenced to seven years in jail for joining the IRA and possessing a rifle and ammunition, which police said they found at his home.

Belfast police pressed their questioning of three suspected leaders of the IRA's nationalist "Provisional" wing, arrested Monday.

Police sources identified them as Gerry Adams, commander of the IRA's 2d Battalion, Brendan McNamee, 7th Company commander in the 2d Battalion, and Joseph Conlan, explosives officer of the IRA's 3d Battalion.

4 Air Force Men Die In Louisiana Crash

LAKE CHARLES, La., March 15 (UPI).—An Air Force C-47 cargo plane crashed today at the Lake Charles Municipal Airport, killing all four crewmen aboard.

The plane was making "touch-and-go" practice landings in a cross wind when it went out of control.

Waldheim to Visit France

UNITED NATIONS, March 15 (AP). — UN Secretary-General Kurt Waldheim plans an official visit to France April 6-7.

Watson Says Six Hurt U.S. Trade By Special Pacts

PARIS, March 15 (UPI).—U.S. Ambassador Arthur K. Watson today warned against preferential trade agreements between the Common Market and countries other than the United States, declaring that such agreements harm U.S.-Common Market relations.

Mr. Watson said that trade agreements with third parties which do not include the United States were adding to the U.S. deficit in its balance of trade and endangering the U.S. position as "most favored nation" in regard to the Common Market Six.

In a speech to the French Center for Economic and Social Documentation and Study, Mr. Watson said: "We are concerned with the community's growing network of preferential trading agreements with third countries. These arrangements are no help to our balance-of-payments problem. But, much more importantly, they erode the most favored-nation principle which has been the cornerstone of Europe's and America's spectacular trade expansion."

Mr. Watson did not mention any specific agreements.

WEATHER

	C	F	
ALGARVE	13	55	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	16	61	Sunny
ATHENS	12	54	Partly cloudy
BEIRUT	14	57	Very cloudy
BELGRADE	15	59	Sunny
BERLIN	14	57	Sunny
BRUSSELS	16	61	Sunny
BUDAPEST	17	63	Sunny
CAIRO	12	54	Sunny
CASABLANCA	16	61	Very cloudy
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Partly cloudy
COSTA DEL SOL	8	46	Sunny
DUBLIN	12	54	Overcast
EDINBURGH	12	54	Partly cloudy
FLORENCE	9	48	Very cloudy
FRANKFURT	16	61	Sunny
GENEVA	15	59	Sunny
HELSINKI	12	54	Partly cloudy
ISTANBUL	3	37	Partly cloudy
LAS PALMAS	7	45	Very cloudy
LISBON	19	66	Very cloudy
LONDON	12	54	Very cloudy
MADRID	16	61	Sunny
MILAN	8	46	Overcast
MONTREAL	11	52	Partly cloudy
MOSCOW	6	43	Cloudy
MUNICH	6	43	Sunny
NEW YORK	13	55	Sunny
NICE	1	34	Cloudy
OSLO	13	55	Very cloudy
PARIS	2	36	Partly cloudy
PRAGUE	17	63	Sunny
ROME	7	45	Sunny
SOFIA	15	59	Very cloudy
STOCKHOLM	11	52	Partly cloudy
TEL AVIV	8	37	Partly cloudy
TUNIS	14	57	Very cloudy
VENICE	16	61	Very cloudy
VIENNA	11	52	Sunny
WARSAW	11	52	Sunny
WASHINGTON	7	45	Cloudy
ZURICH	12	54	Sunny

(U.S. Canadian cities temperatures taken at 1700 GMT, others at 1200 GMT.)

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Changing View on Booster Propellant

U.S. Will Use Solid Fuel for Space Shuttle

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—The National Aeronautics and Space Administration decided today that the booster stage of the space shuttle will be powered by rockets using solid propellants rather than liquid propellants.

NASA announced also that the booster—or first stage will be recoverable, and that the chosen design will have engines of both the booster and the orbiter stage firing at launch, rather than in sequence.

All previous rockets for manned space flight in the United States—and presumably in the Soviet Union as well—have been powered by liquid-fuel rockets. Development costs will be lower with a solid-fuel rocket, although, later individual flight missions will be slightly costlier, NASA said.

Up to today, NASA officials had been saying that a solid-fuel booster stage could not be recovered, while a liquid-fueled one could be.

Thus, the argument ran, the development costs saved by going for the simpler solid-fuel system would be wiped out in the long run by the extra cost of "throw-away" rockets.

NASA now appears to have found a way to get the best of both worlds.

It said it will issue invitations to industry later this week to submit proposals for design and development of the space shuttle.

The decision probably means that the Cape Kennedy, Fla., launch complex will be chosen over other contenders for space shuttle launchings.

NASA previously had decided on the design for the upper stage of the space shuttle, called the orbiter, and had awarded a contract for the engines.

However, a company passed over on the engine decision has challenged NASA's choice and the government's General Accounting Office is conducting an investigation.

The space shuttle booster will launch the huge vehicle through the earth's atmosphere, after which the booster stage will separate and possibly be lowered to earth by parachute for use again on other missions.

Size of a DC-9 Jet

The orbiter stage, fitted with a delta wing and about the size of a DC-9 jet, will carry its two-man crew and two passengers into orbit, deliver personnel and supplies to sky laboratories or other satellites, and return to earth for an airplane-type landing.

The booster decision settled the principal remaining question left open when President Nixon announced in January a decision to proceed with development of the shuttle.

Dr. James C. Fletcher, NASA administrator, said the decision means that the shuttle will cost less to develop than was forecast in January.

He said the development cost now is estimated at $5.15 billion, compared with the estimate of $5.5 billion in January.

Test Flights in 1976

The shuttle development will take about six years.

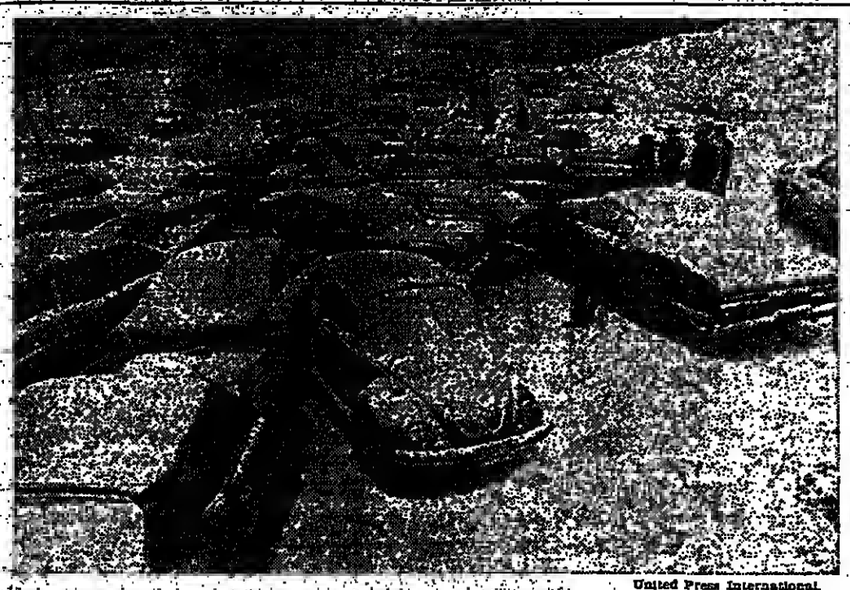
Horizontal test flights are to start in 1976, and manned orbital test flights in 1978.

The complete shuttle system is to be operational before 1980.

The shuttle, the first reusable space vehicle, will be boosted into space through simultaneous operation of the booster's solid-propellant engines and the orbiter's high-pressure liquid-oxygen, liquid-hydrogen main engines.

The booster will detach about 25 miles above the earth and descend into the ocean for recovery and re-use.

NASA said the shuttle will be able to place satellites in orbit, return them from orbit, permit in-orbit repair and servicing of satellites, and conduct short-duration scientific missions.



United Press International.

PILE UP—Massive damage resulted on the Adirondack Northway in Upstate New York when 80 to 100 cars and trucks piled into each other after a late winter storm. No one was reported injured in the accidents but police were forced to close a ten-mile section of the highway until the smashed cars could be removed.

United Press International

Mrs. Luci Johnson Nugent (left) and her son Patrick visiting President Nixon.

A Johnson, Age 5, Shows He Has Political Potential

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—Patrick Lyndon Nugent swiveled in the chair and pounded with the gavel in the White House office where his grandfather, Lyndon B. Johnson, once presided.

Patrick, almost 5 years old, came back to the White House yesterday with his mother, Luci Johnson Nugent, at the invitation of President Nixon's daughter, Tricia Cox.

When asked who used to work in the President's office, the child replied, "Poppa," an apparent reference to his grandfather.

And when his mother asked, "Who likes elephants?" Lyn promptly replied with political knowhow, "President Nixon."

Luci, who lives in Austin, Texas, was visiting Washington.

McGraw-Hill Ousts Editor; He Got 'Loan'

Two Authors Aided Trade Book Chief

By Henry Raymont

NEW YORK, March 15 (NYT).—McGraw-Hill, Inc., the center of two recent book-publishing storms, removed Robert S. Stewart today as editor-in-chief of the company's trade book division. A McGraw-Hill statement said he had received $1,700 as a "gift or loan" from two of his authors.

The sum—which amounted to 10 percent of an advance on royalties and has been at least partly repaid by Mr. Stewart—was reportedly given to the editorial executive by Alfred Kantor, author of "The Book of Alfred Kantor," and his collaborator, John Wykert, a science writer.

Mr. Stewart, who was appointed to the top editorial position last June, could not be reached for comment.

'Contrary to Policy'

Asserting that "any financial transaction between author and editor is absolutely contrary to company policy," Harold W. McGraw jr., president of McGraw-Hill's book division, said:

"This was a very serious error in judgment on the editor's part. Mr. Stewart has been relieved, effective immediately, as editor in charge of our trade book division."

Because Mr. Stewart had known the two authors as friends and their loans had been voluntary, Mr. McGraw said, and because there was no evidence suggesting similar deals with any other authors, Mr. Stewart has been asked to stay on as an editor.

No successor as editor-in-chief has been named.

The company president added that this decision also took into account the "past performance and reputation" of Mr. Stewart, a 32-year-old graduate of Dartmouth and Oxford.

"He will continue as an editor in the company and be given another chance to prove himself, despite that indiscretion," Mr. McGraw said.

Two Other Scandals

In interviews with The New York Times, Mr. McGraw and other company officials were careful to divorce Mr. Stewart's dismissal from the two recent publishing scandals that have battered the division—the fake "autobiography" of Howard R. Hughes and the disclosure that "The Memoirs of Chief Red Fox," included virtually verbatim parts of a 1940 book written by James H. McGregor, a former superintendent of the Pine Ridge Indian Reservation in South Dakota.

Mr. Wykert said that Mr. Stewart had repaid his loan in March, 1971. A McGraw-Hill spokesman said he understood that the money from Mr. Kantor had been repaid, too, "probably in the last few days."

Ford Mark IV Recall

DETROIT, March 15 (Reuters).—The Ford Motor Co. said today it is recalling 24,281 Continental Mark IV cars to determine if the hood latch release lever protrudes below the lower edge of the front bumper. The recall affects units built between July 12, 1971, and Feb. 15, 1972.

Warning to House Unit

More Military Aid for Allies Urged in Congress by Laird

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI).—Defense Secretary Melvin R. Laird warned Congress today that unless it provides more military aid to American allies it could drive the United States back into the role of "world's policeman."

Another possible consequence of congressional cutbacks, Mr. Laird told the House Foreign Affairs Committee, was a return to the kind of conditions that preceded World War II.

Mr. Laird fired off his blast while testifying in behalf of the administration's $2.1-billion request for military assistance during the fiscal year that begins July 1. Last year, President Nixon asked for nearly $2 billion and got only $1.5 billion from Congress.

"If we are going to reduce the burdens on the United States for free world defense while maintaining our treaty commitments in a period of increasing threats, it can only come from a willingness to support a strong security assistance program," Mr. Laird said. "Last year, Congress did not provide that support."

Mr. Laird, commenting that the administration had "gone as far as possible" in streamlining and trimming fat from the program, urged Congress not to take the same attitude this year. He said it had three alternatives:

- It could provide the total request proposed by the administration, in which case it would allow for "reduced U.S. presence abroad and at the same time assure the protection of our vital interests."
- It could continue cutting back on overseas military aid and make up the difference by boosting the sums spent on U.S. defense forces.

"In this event . . . protection of our national interests could be accomplished only by the expanded use of our own military resources and the reversal of the trend toward a reduced U.S. presence abroad; in other words a return toward the role of 'world's policeman' for the U.S."

- It could refuse to do either and generate the prospects of turmoil in the world. "Given continued existence of our treaty commitments established by our constitutional processes—and I have seen no bills introduced in the U.S. Senate to repeal these commitments—the obvious result of such a course would be a gap in free world security and a possible return to those conditions which preceded World War II: an unstable situation in some regions of the world and an insufficient U.S. and free world deterrent capability to prevent the outbreak of hostilities."

Reagan Asserts Nixon Assured Him on Taiwan

SACRAMENTO, Calif., March 15 (UPI).—Gov. Ronald Reagan says President Nixon has personally assured him that U.S. forces will help defend Taiwan if it ever is attacked by China.

"The President told me in answer to a direct question that if an attempt is made by anyone to take Taiwan by force this country is pledged to the protection of Taiwan," Gov. Reagan said in an interview.

He said Mr. Nixon told him this at the White House about three weeks before his China trip. He added that Henry Kissinger, the President's foreign policy adviser, also assured him after the trip that "not one single change has been made in American policy toward Taiwan."

Gov. Reagan acknowledged he has sensed a coolness by some conservatives toward Mr. Nixon's recent foreign policy, particularly the China trip.

Taiwan Straits Patrols

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI).—The Pentagon has admitted it was mistaken in reporting that no U.S. ships were in the straits between Taiwan and China at the time of Mr. Nixon's visit to the mainland. There were four, a spokesman said.

The Pentagon said Monday that one to two-day patrols were made during the period of Mr. Nixon's trip. The practice of assigning two or three destroyers specifically to the straits was ended by the Nixon administration in 1969.

U.S. Travel Ban Is Extended on 3 Red Nations

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI).—The State Department said today that passport restrictions against travel by U.S. citizens to North Korea, North Vietnam and Cuba would remain in effect for 12 more months.

Department spokesman Charles W. Bray told newsmen that Secretary William Rogers had made the decision.

Mr. Bray also noted that recently Mr. Rogers had announced the restrictions on a six-month timetable. He said that today's announcement returned to the earlier practice of making such restrictions for a 12-month duration.

There had been some concern among South Korean officials that the United States would lift travel restrictions against North Korea in the wake of President Nixon's recent trip to China.

Senate Absenteeism Helps Kill Registration-by-Postcard Bill

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI).—The Senate today voted 46 to 42 to kill legislation to let voters register by postcard for all federal elections.

The action came on a motion to table—and thus kill—the measure.

The absence of some Democrats who favored the bill—including some presidential hopefuls who stayed on the campaign trail—was critical in the vote.

Ten of the 12 absentees were Democrats, at least seven of whom were believed to support the voter-registration bill—enough to turn the result around by at least four votes if they had been present.

The absentees included three of the Senate's five Democratic presidential hopefuls who had been in Florida for yesterday's primary—Senators Edmund S. Muskie, Henry M. Jackson and Hubert H. Humphrey, Senators George S. McGovern and Vance Hartke, who also were on the Florida ballot, were present and voted to save the bill.

NATO Ex-Chief Of Navy to Run As Neo-Fascist

ROME, March 15 (UPI).—Adm. Gino Birindelli, the former head of NATO naval forces in southern Europe, announced today he will run for parliament on the Neo-Fascist Italian Social Movement (MSI) ticket to support NATO.

Adm. Birindelli, 61, who resigned his NATO post Monday, told a news conference: "I will want to fight for NATO because it is the organization that has defended liberty for 20 years."

The admiral said he came to "full realization of the danger NATO runs" last December when the Socialist party voted with the Communists in Italy's presidential election. Socialists have advocated working with the Communists, who want Italy out of NATO.

"The enemy is Communism. Here there is no other choice—Italy must belong either to the Warsaw Pact or the Atlantic alliance," the admiral said. "Neutrality is a privilege of the very powerful or rich. It is not open to Italy."

Maltese Premier Dom Mintoff reportedly expelled Adm. Birindelli from Malta last June, accusing him of criticizing the island's Labor government. The admiral said he left "for other reasons."

Lon Nol Inaugurates Himself President

PHNOM PENH, March 15 (AP).—Marshal Lon Nol inaugurated himself president of the Khmer republic (Cambodia) yesterday only 24 hours after announcing he was assuming the presidency.

Lon Nol said in a brief speech during an hour-long ceremony that he was forced to assume the position of president to meet the demands of the Khmer nation, which is "facing aggression by the North Vietnamese and Viet Cong."

Soviet Sub Under Continuous Tow

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI).—Soviet ships now have their disabled nuclear submarine under continuous tow and are heading back toward the Soviet Union, the Defense Department said today.

The sub, carrying three missiles believed aimed at the United States when it is within their 750 statute mile range, was first sighted floundering on the surface 700 statute miles northeast of Newfoundland 19 days ago. It has been towed occasionally since then, although pouncing seas often prevented much headway or even forced a break in the tow.

Officials said the sub now has been under continuous tow since Tuesday morning and heading northeast toward the Soviet Union at about five knots.

Malik Inquiry Postponed

PORT-OF-SPAIN, Trinidad, March 15 (AP).—The preliminary inquiry into murder charges against Abdul Malik was adjourned yesterday to April 18. No witnesses were called. The former black power leader in London, also known as Michael X, and three other men are accused of murdering Englishwoman Gail Ann Benson and Joe Skerritt, a Trinidad barber.

Philippine First Lady Arrives in Moscow

MOSCOW, March 15 (UPI).—Mrs. Imelda Marcos, wife of Philippines President Ferdinand Marcos, arrived yesterday for a five-day official visit and was met by the two highest-ranking women in the Soviet Union.

Greeting Mrs. Marcos at Sheremetyevo Airport were Yekaterina Furtseva, minister of culture, and Yakhar Nasredinova, chairman of the Soviet of Nationalities.

"My visit comes at a time when momentous events are changing the pattern of relations between nations," Mrs. Marcos said in a statement before leaving London. "The Philippines is exploring the possibility of developing relations with the Soviet Union initially through the avenues of culture and trade," her statement said. The two nations do not have diplomatic ties.

Manson Follower Guilty of Murders

LOS ANGELES, March 15 (Reuters).—Bruce Davis, the last member of the Manson "family" to be put on trial for a series of murders in 1969, was found guilty yesterday on two counts of first-degree murder.

Davis, 28, was convicted of murdering Los Angeles musician Gary Hinman, 34, in July, 1969, and of helping to slay movie stuntman Donald (Shorty) Shea, 40, a month later.

The convictions brought to an end a long series of spectacular trials in which members of Manson's group were charged with nine killings, including the murder of actress Sharon Tate. Manson, 37, has been convicted of all nine murders.

Bunker Gets New Deputy

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP).—President Nixon yesterday named career diplomat Charles W. Whitehouse to be deputy ambassador to Ellsworth Bunker in South Vietnam. Mr. Whitehouse, 50, has been in Saigon for a month acting in that job.

Attorney for Anti-War Seven Accuses Judge of Prejudice

By Betty Medsger

HARRISBURG, Pa., March 15 (WP).—Defense attorney Paul O'Dwyer yesterday told U.S. District Court Judge R. Dixon Herman that the jurist had "frustrated and denied" adequate cross-examination of Boyd F. Douglas jr., the government's key witness in the conspiracy trial of seven anti-war activists.

Judge Herman dismissed Mr. O'Dwyer's oral motion for a mistrial and threatened to hold him in contempt of court.

The defense lawyer had charged that a "protective relationship" existed between the judge and Douglas, an ex-convict. The outgrowth of that relationship, Mr. O'Dwyer said, is that the judge has throttled the cross-examination of Douglas by at least three of the defense attorneys.

"I think this is highly prejudicial . . . To permit a witness this liberty is something unheard of in jurisprudence," Mr. O'Dwyer said.

The defendants, who include the Rev. Philip Berrigan, are charged with conspiracy to kidnap presidential adviser Henry A. Kissinger, to bomb tunnels under federal buildings in Washington and to raid federal offices.

Most of the information leading to their indictment, the government has said, came from Douglas, who was an inmate with Father Berrigan at Lewisburg, Pa., Federal Penitentiary in 1970.

During later cross-examination by Leonard Boudin, Douglas acknowledged that he wrote to Sister Elizabeth McAlister, another defendant, in 1970 and told her that he could get a gun for the alleged kidnapping.

Question of Kidnapping

His note to her, Douglas said, was attached to the last of several letters he smuggled out of Lewisburg for Father Berrigan and then copied for the FBI before sending them to Sister McAlister. That Aug. 22, 1970, letter from Father Berrigan, in which he questions whether a political kidnapping is feasible and suggests that Sister McAlister and others think about it, is one of the government's most important pieces of evidence on the kidnapping charge.

The only other evidence presented to the jury so far on the alleged kidnap plot, besides conversations Douglas said he had with defendants, is an earlier letter from Sister McAlister in which she asks Father Berrigan what he thinks of a proposal "to kidnap—in our terminology make a citizen's arrest of—someone like Henry Kissinger."

Mr. Boudin asked Douglas if he did not also promise, in the note he attached to Father Berrigan's reply to the nun's question, that he could get a gun for the kidnapping "that would not be traced."

"Possibly I said that," said Douglas, who repeatedly denied yesterday that he tried to initiate anti-war protests.

AP.

Attorney Paul O'Dwyer

S. Africa Says No One Now Held Without Trial

JOHANNESBURG, March 15 (AP).—The head of the South African security police, Gen. Tinie Venter, announced today that no one was now being held under this country's detention-without-trial laws.

His statement came one day after the release of Mohamed Timol, one of 47 people detained by security police in raids throughout South Africa last October. Police carried warrants issued under the suppression of Communism and anti-terrorism laws.

Nine of those detained have been charged but three of these this week fled the country while on bail.

Mr. Timol's brother Ahmed, 30, a schoolteacher, was said by police to have committed suicide two days after his detention by jumping from the tenth floor of the police headquarters building in Johannesburg.

Martin Ivor Cohen, an Australian, is being held in custody as a witness. The others have been released.

Gen. Venter's statement added, "We are still investigating cases against people who have not yet been arrested."

Volpe Asks Some Road Funds For Transportation in Cities

By David E. Rosenbaum

WASHINGTON, March 15 (NYT).—Transportation Secretary John A. Volpe asked Congress yesterday to allow part of the federal money now earmarked for highways to be used for public transportation in the nation's cities.

Urban specialists and other supporters of increased federal aid for mass transit saw Mr. Volpe's announcement as a breakthrough.

But there appears to be substantial opposition to the program in Congress, especially among some members holding key committee positions. Before the program could be enacted, it would probably have to go through six congressional committees.

Under Mr. Volpe's proposal, $1 billion more would be made available to urban areas for public transportation in the fiscal year beginning July 1, 1973. The amount would rise to $1.85 billion in the next fiscal year and to $2.25 billion after that.

$400 Million Set

For fiscal year 1973, which begins July 1, the federal government plans to spend about $400 million for mass transportation.

Mr. Volpe would add the $850 million already authorized for fiscal 1974 to the $1 billion be proposed yesterday, bringing the total available for that year to $1.85 billion.

The new money would be taken from the highway trust fund, a special part of the federal budget that is financed by highway user taxes and now can be spent solely for highways.

The cities and states could use the money for the capital costs of any form of ground transportation, including subways, rapid rail systems, buses and highways.

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UN Delays, Russian Navy Gets Bangladesh Salvage Job

By William T. Drummond

DACCA, March 15.—The Soviet Navy has taken a major step toward extending its influence in the waters surrounding the Indian subcontinent, all because Western countries could not come up with $6 million to finance a salvage operation here.

After waiting for more than two months for the West, acting through the United Nations, to clear sunken vessels from the key ports of Chalna and Chittagong, the Bangladesh Prime Minister, Sheikh Mujibur Rahman, gave the Russians permission last Thursday to do the job.

Thirty hours later, UN headquarters in New York came through with approval for its representatives here to accept bids for the work. But it was too late.

The Russian vessels were already under sail, and although it is understood that the sheikh would like to cancel the invitation, he cannot for diplomatic reasons.

Some neutral diplomatic sources here think that the Russian salvage fleet is the precursor to an extensive Russian naval presence in the Bay of Bengal.

The Russians will be able to chart every mile of the vast waterways of Bangladesh and will gain an important supply foothold to complement the growing Soviet naval presence in the Indian Ocean, according to these sources, who are not noted for being "cold warriors."

Other sources dispute their contention, however, pointing out that the larger of the two ports, Chittagong, cannot accommodate a vessel larger than a destroyer and would require extensive work before it could become useful.

Furthermore, these sources say, it seems unlikely that Sheikh Mujib would tolerate a full-fledged Soviet base, since the prime minister has proclaimed his country to be "the Switzerland of Asia."

In addition, India, Russia's major ally in the region, is committed to keeping the area free of the navies of the big powers. The Indian policy has, nevertheless, not prevented the Russians from using Indian ports for refueling.

The granting of the salvage job to the Russians was a natural outgrowth of the agonizing delays characterizing Western relief operations in Bangladesh, most of which are channeled through the UN Relief Operations Dacca (UNROD).

This appears to be what happened. In early January UNROD informed headquarters in New York that clearing the ports of vessels sunk during the war was an item of the highest priority. Even in the best of times East Bengal imports more than a million tons of food grains, and with the ports blocked to normal shipping, a food shortage in the hinterlands was bound to develop, UNROD said.

A Singapore firm was asked to provide a cost estimate for the work and the figure came to $6 million, which UNROD asked New York to supply.

Then the sheikh departed for an official visit to Moscow, at which time the Russians offered to clear the ports. Sheikh Mujib did not answer immediately.

Sheikh Mujib returned to Dacca on March 6, again inquiring whether the ports would be cleared by the UN. No approval had come but a Swedish group had pledged $3 million of the money needed.

But pressure on the sheikh was increasing. Many people think that if starvation occurs the inevitable result will be political chaos, and with the ports incapacitated, no food shipments on a large scale could be handled.

The sheikh waited until March 9, then accepted Russia's offer.

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E. Germany Balks Flights To W. Berlin

2 Western Airlines Seeking Air Rights

By Joe Alex Morris

BONN, March 15.—The plans of two Western airlines to open services to West Berlin have run into resistance from the East German government.

Both Scandinavian Airways System and Austrian Airlines plan to fly to airports in both East and West Berlin. Late in February they received the approval of the three Western Allies responsible for West Berlin for flights into the Western sector of the divided city.

It marked the first departure from an Allied postwar monopoly on commercial air services to West Berlin. SAS was to fly from Copenhagen and AUA from Vienna, and both planned to use airports on different sides of the Berlin wall alternately.

After receiving allied approval, the airlines went to the East Germans to work out the details. Exactly what happened then is not clear, but the East Germans have not come through with permission to fly over the German Democratic Republic on the way to a landing in West Berlin.

The Allied approval for SAS and AUA flights was generated by the fear that West Berlin could become an economic backwater in an era of East-West understanding. The East Germans have plans to build up their Schoenefeld Airport into the major air center for the whole region, including West Berlin, which would turn West Berlin's airports into mere feeder stations for West Germany.

SAS begins flying three times a week to East Berlin on April 4. Diplomatic sources here said the arrangement is strictly temporary, however, and will be canceled if the East Germans continue to be sticky about granting permission to fly to West Berlin.

Accord May Be Canceled

The Austrians have had similar trouble, and also indicated they will cancel the agreement rather than capitulate to East German demands. They are already flying to Schoenefeld, the East Berlin airport.

Sources here said there is at least one reason to think the East Germans are simply employing delaying tactics. This is that both Denmark and Austria have granted rights to Interflug, the East German airline, to fly to their capitals.

This is not only a lucrative business, it was pointed out, but an important step in the East German bid for international recognition. To some observers here, the recognition issue alone is reason enough to think the East Germans will eventually give in and grant the two airlines overflying rights to West Berlin.

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Associated Press.

ROYALTY—Queen Margrethe of Denmark and husband Prince Henrik in one of new series of official photos. Court mourning expired yesterday and pictures of the late King Frederik and Queen Ingrid will be replaced in Denmark by portraits of Margrethe.

Emerges Briefly From Seclusion

Hughes Sees Nicaragua Chief, U.S. Envoy, Flies to Canada

VANCOUVER, British Columbia, March 15 (UPI).—Reclusive billionaire Howard Hughes is said to have arrived and apparently settled here after suddenly leaving his previous retreat, Managua, Nicaragua.

In that Central American capital, U.S. Ambassador Turner B. Shelton said yesterday that Mr. Hughes had left for an unknown destination after meeting with him and Nicaragua's president, Anastasio Somoza, on Monday night. Mr. Hughes left about midnight in a private plane.

Mr. Shelton, who had helped arrange the billionaire's move to Nicaragua from the Bahamas a month ago, gave some details of the first meeting in 15 years that Mr. Hughes is known to have had with persons other than close aides in his business empire.

The recluse "looks very well, very alert," said Ambassador Shelton, who was a movie producer before entering diplomacy. "He is very personable," the envoy said, adding that Mr. Hughes was wearing a small goatee and had his hair—the color of salt and pepper—cut short.

'Full of Plans'

A Nicaraguan government source said that the industrialist appeared "strong and in good health and full of plans for the future."

President Somoza reported that Mr. Hughes, 66, was "in perfect health and without any physical impediments," and added that it was not true that he uses a wheelchair, the government spokesman said.

"It is also false that Mr. Hughes has hearing troubles or facial deformities," he added.

Mystery surrounded Mr. Hughes's latest move—as it has shrouded almost every Hughes move in recent years, including his heavy investments in Las Vegas real estate, his nighttime departure from a swank hotel suite there, his arrival in the Bahamas, his leaving there suddenly for Nicaragua. The mysteries surrounding his life were dramatized recently by the attempt by Clifford Irving, a New Yorker living in Spain, to pass off a book as an "authorized autobiography" he had written for Mr. Hughes. The billionaire discredited the book, and Mr Irving has pleaded guilty to fraud indictments in New York.

Mr. Hughes has taken over the top two floors of the Bayshore Inn here in Vancouver, the manager of the hotel, Warren Anderson, said today.

A source high in the Nicaraguan government has said that Mr. Hughes had left there for the United States. Another source in Managua said that the recluse had gone to the Miami area, but a check of authorities there—including U.S. Customs and the Federal Aviation Administration—proved fruitless.

Richard Hannah, a spokesman for the Hughes Tool Co., the billionaire's key firm, said only: "I can confirm he has departed from Managua and that he has arrived at his destination, but not that he has returned to the United States."

Here in Vancouver, a Bayshore Inn aide said that Mr. Hughes moved in, accompanied by about a dozen aides, early yesterday.

"One of them told me Mr. Hughes could be staying for a month, for six months, or he could stay up to a year," the hotel executive added.

Pakistan Plans To Nationalize All Private Schools

KARACHI, March 15 (AP).—Pakistan President Zulfikar Ali Bhutto announced today he will natoinalize all privately owned schools in Pakistan and start a drive to teach 40 million adults to read.

The sweeping educational reforms include provisions for "universal and free education" up to high school level, the setting up of six more universities, and a task force of young people to teach their elders to read.

Mr. Bhutto said in today's announcement that he would nationalize private schools as of Sept. 1, and that "no compensation will be paid to owners of nationalized educational institutions."

Mr. Bhutto also promised to raise teachers' salaries substantially and to provide them with free houses.

French Name 2 Envoys

PARIS, March 15 (Reuters).—Etienne Burin de Roziers, former French Ambassador in Rome, was today appointed France's permanent representative to the European Economic Community, and Albert Pequant, since 1969 head of the U.S.-Affairs section in the French Foreign Ministry, was named to a similar post at the 17-nation Council of Europe in Strasbourg.

RCA Equipment Sale To China Approved

WASHINGTON, March 15 (UPI).—The Nixon administration has formally approved the first major business deal between the United States and China by granting a $2.2 million permanent export license for a satellite ground station built by RCA Communications.

The complex terminal has been operating since Feb. 23 in Shanghai, where it provided press and television communications for President Nixon's visit. The Commerce Department originally permitted the export of the equipment on a temporary basis.

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Report of 3 Psychiatrists

Increase in Impotence Seen Among Young Men in U.S.

By Boyce Rensberger

NEW YORK, March 15 (NYT).—Three New York psychiatrists say they are seeing more cases of sexual impotence among young men than ever before. They say the cause appears to be that the increased sexual freedom of women in recent years is leading women to demand more of their male partners.

Heretofore, the psychiatrists said, the "average expectable sexual behavior" of women was more passive and, therefore, less threatening to their male partners. One cause of impotence—anxiety over whether one is going to be able to satisfy a woman—was not so common years ago.

The psychiatrists said that without a sociological survey they could not say whether there were actually more cases of impotence. It may be, they said, that men are not experiencing impotence any more often than before but that its impact on the man is so much greater now that more men are prompted to seek psychiatric help.

The psychiatrists—Dr. George L. Ginsberg of the New York University School of Medicine and Dr. William A. Frosch and Dr. Theodore Shapiro, both of Bellevue Hospital—made their report in the current issue of the Archives of General Psychiatry.

They said their conclusions were based on cases both of young men reporting their own impotence and of young women complaining of impotence in their lovers.

Dr. Ginsberg said in a telephone interview that the conclusions were based on his own general clinical impressions and those of colleagues, rather than on a statistical study. Such a study, he said, should be conducted to confirm the impressions.

Nonetheless, he said, the increase in complaints of impotence is "quite striking and quite substantial." Until now, he said, "it has been very unusual to see it in younger people."

Formerly, the doctors wrote, patients with impotence were, for the most part, married men who gradually began to abandon sexual activity with their wives after a period of more successful sexual functioning.

'Excitement Had Passed'

"They complained that the excitement had passed," the psychiatrists continued, "and that their wives no longer provided the variety in sexual practices they craved. Impotence was accompanied by minimal anxiety: They usually had conscious fantasies about the secretary at work, the girl next door, etc., and felt confident that novel objects or practices could revive their interest. This conviction prevented the emergence of major anxiety and resulted in relative indifference to their wives' plaints."

Today, however, the situation is different. "Currently," the authors said, "young men describe failures occurring early in their relationships. Following such early failure they become preoccupied with its meaning to their manhood. They either withdraw or, more characteristically, venture into counterphobic attempts to regain self-respect." In a counterphobic attempt a person tries again to do what he fears he will fail at.

"When we explored these sexual failures occurring early in a relationship," the psychiatrists wrote, "we found a common male complaint: These newly freed women demanded sexual performance.

"There is a reversal of former roles," they said. "The role of the put-upon Victorian woman is that of the put-upon man of the 1970s." Inhibited women can often hide their lack of response, the psychiatrists wrote, but impotent men cannot.

Peking Visit Is Scheduled By Schumann

PARIS, March 15 (AP).—French Foreign Minister Maurice Schumann will pay an official visit to Communist China July 5 to 11, the Foreign Ministry announced today.

A communiqué said that Chinese Ambassador Huang Chen brought "an official invitation on behalf of his government" to Mr. Schumann's Quai d'Orsay office this afternoon and that the foreign minister immediately accepted.

Mr. Schumann is the second French official of ministerial rank to visit China since the Nationalists were overthrown. André Bettancourt, Minister of State for Planning, visited Communist China in an official capacity, and Mr. Schumann's predecessor, Maurice Couve de Murville, traveled to Peking in 1970, but privately.

Before them, both former Premier Edgar Faure and former Education Minister Alain Peyrefitte were high-ranking French visitors.

Mr. Schumann's visit follows the trip last year of Pi Siang-kuo, Peking's minister for external trade, to France.

It had been expected in some quarters here that President Georges Pompidou would become the first president of a Western country to be Peking's guest, but President Nixon's China trip dashed those hopes.

Visa Applicants Flock to British Taipei Consulate

TAIPEI, March 15 (AP).—Worried visa applicants swamped Britain's consular offices in Taipei yesterday as consular officials worked through the details involved in closing the 99-year-old institution.

Britain's consulate, first established in Taiwan in 1863, was ordered closed Monday in a communiqué announcing the exchange of ambassadors between London and Peking. In fact, the consulate will remain open until tomorrow to finish processing visa applications.

The only Taipei newspaper that commented on London's move attacked it, saying, "The British have not woken up from their 22-year nightmare." Britain recognized Peking 22 years ago but has never exchanged ambassadors with the People's Republic.

Officials said that the Taiwan consulate is Britain's busiest overseas. It was processing 8,000 visas a month at the end of last year, 85 percent of them for short-duration visas for Hong Kong.

6th Fleet to Test Fast Gunboats in Mediterranean

WASHINGTON, March 15 (NYT).—A small, fast gunboat originally designed to patrol the waters off Cuba and employed more recently to prevent gunrunning into South Vietnam, is reportedly being prepared for a mission in the Mediterranean.

The comparatively inexpensive craft will shadow Soviet missile ships and, if necessary, fire on them in the event of attack on ships of the U.S. Sixth Fleet.

Pentagon sources disclosed that two of the 225-ton boats, which can make 40 knots, are being equipped with missiles having a range of well over 15 miles. The boats will be tested in the Mediterranean this summer, the sources said.

If the test proves successful, ranking military officials stated, all 17 vessels of the class known as Asheville will probably be equipped with missiles and be given a similar role, freeing larger craft from the risk of trailing Soviet ships.

Navy sources say that even faster hydrofoil boats, armed with missiles under development, are planned for such surveillance.

Jewish Unit Protests Freeing of 2 Nazis

TEL AVIV, March 15 (AP).—A world Jewish organization based in Israel sent a cable of protest today to the Austrian government over the acquittal of two Nazis who helped build the gas chambers of Auschwitz.

The protest by the World Federation of Jewish Resistance Fighters and Partisans was sent to Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky over the acquittal last Friday of Walter Dejaco and Fritz Ertl.

They had been charged with complicity in the mass murder of Jews in the Auschwitz concentration camp.

Alias This & That, Mr. Unknown Is Held as Master Check-Forger

MILAN, March 15 (UPI).—There was just one hitch when police arrested a Greek suspected of forgery in the million-dollar class.

The man had more than 20 passports and police still are not certain which—if any—bears his real name, they said today.

They charged Dimitri Limberopoulos, alias George Adinis, alias a score of other names, with possession and forgery of documents and traveler's checks. He and Catherine Michopoulos—which perhaps is not her name—also were charged with possession of drugs.

Since 1963, the male suspect had forged about $1.7 million worth of checks and traveler's checks, moving from country to country, staying at de luxe hotels and making use of the nine languages he speaks, police claimed.

They said he apparently worked for an international gang and was paid $610 to $860 for every major forgery.

When police burst into his apartment, they found more than 20 passports bearing the man's pictures, 80 Italian, foreign and diplomatic passports ready to be falsified, stacks of traveler's checks, credit cards and foreign currency including Polish zlotys, keys, watches, a radio transmitter and receiver unit and savings books from two Swiss banks.

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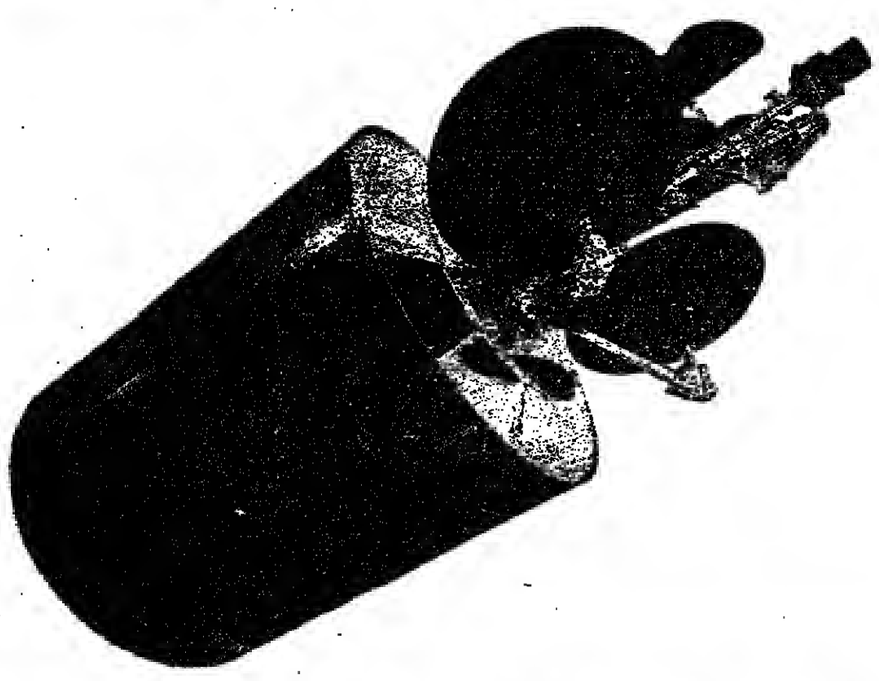

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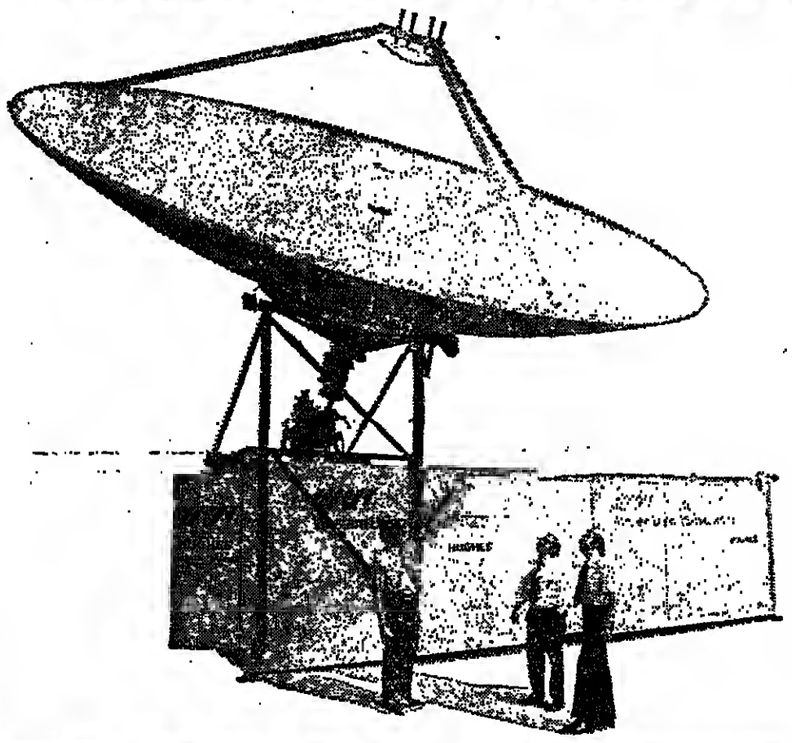

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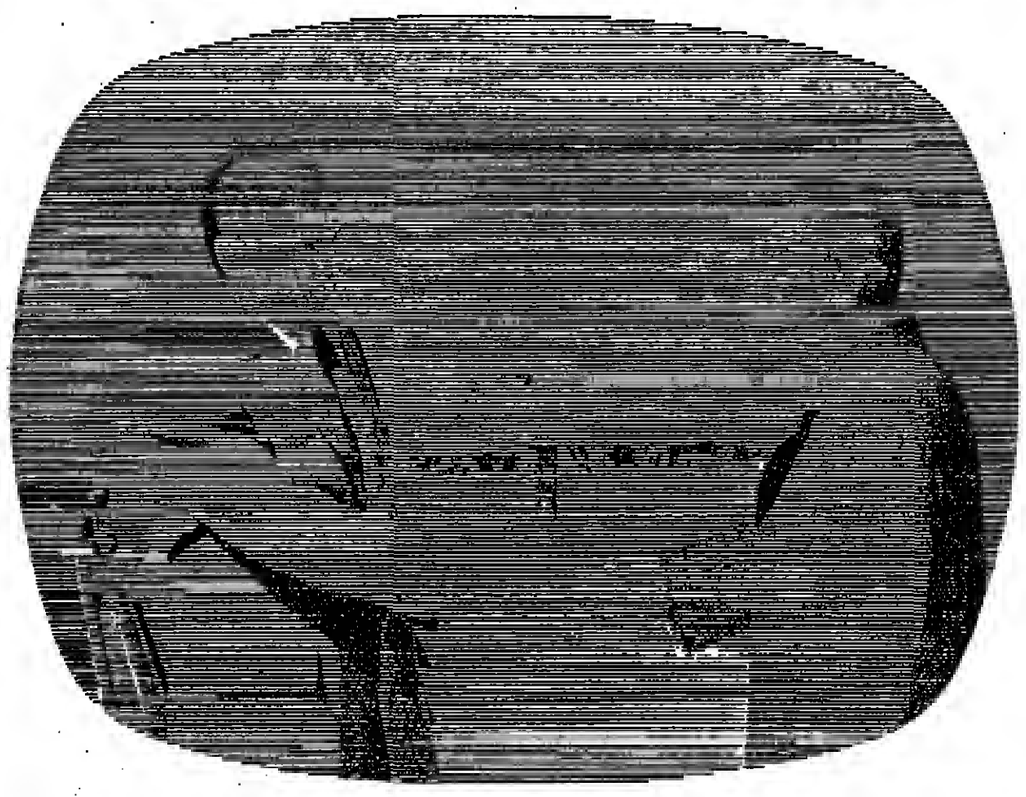

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Each satellite can carry 5,000 phone conversations, or 12 television programs, or tens of thousands of teletype circuits. (In contrast, the first commercial synchronous communications satellite—invented by Hughes—had a capacity of only 240 phone conversations or one television program.)

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INTERNATIONAL
Herald Tribune
Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Page 6— Thursday, March 16, 1972 *

The Urgency of Monetary Reform

The boiling up of speculation against the dollar, stimulated by growing rumors that the monetary agreement negotiated at the Smithsonian Institution last December is already breaking apart, has finally provoked a response from the U.S. government. Chairman Arthur Burns of the Federal Reserve Board, meeting with foreign central bankers in Zurich, reportedly sought to dispel beliefs that the United States is indifferent to European concern over the convertibility of the dollar or is so determined to push the money supply up and interest rates down that it is willing to risk a renewed outflow of dollars.

European governments, rather than allow their own currencies to appreciate further or accept a vast new influx of inconvertible dollars, have been moving toward exchange controls. If unchecked, this trend could lead to a fracturing of economic relations among the United States, Europe and Japan.

It is regrettable that, right after the monetary agreement which President Nixon called "the most significant . . . in the history of the world," the money managers of the United States and other countries did not set up a program for negotiating the most urgently needed fundamental monetary reforms: How to improve the adjustment process for exchange rates, how to handle the convertibility issue, how to provide the world with enough liquidity to permit continued international economic trade and development, and how to control massive short-term capital flows.

These are issues that cannot be put aside for the "long run." The United States now should set an early deadline—such as May 1—for devising a plan of its own for international monetary reform, which it should then seek to negotiate with other nations. Although gaining acceptance for any plan will be more difficult in a world in which economic and financial power is more equally distributed than it was at the end of World War II, only the United States can provide the leadership required.

Without such initiative from this country, the major financial powers are likely to drift toward ever-tightening exchange controls and protectionism—with mounting anti-Americanism abroad and chauvinism in the United States. The results would be grave, both economically and politically, for the entire world.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Radio Free Europe and Détente

Sen. Fulbright's opposition to Radio Free Europe and Radio Liberty raises a serious and legitimate question about détente. He is right, of course, that these broadcasts—which will end on June 30, if he has his way—are a form of intervention in the internal affairs of East Europe and the Soviet Union: Not a cold-war provocation or an attempt to nourish precisely those liberal, reformist and democratic elements which are personified so well by Mr. Fulbright in the United States but which are discouraged if not altogether suppressed by their Communist rulers. And as the senator states, the broadcasts do irritate East European and Soviet governments—even though, as he himself fair-mindedly concedes, there is no evidence that their irritation has proved an obstacle to actual diplomacy. Mr. Fulbright contends only that the broadcasts are inconsistent with détente and may raise doubts about American sincerity.

The question remains: Even if the Kremlin's and East Europe's irritation does not spill over into negotiations, is it worth irritating them by continuing the broadcasts? We submit the answer is "yes." It seems to us every bit as right and reasonable for RFE and RL to speak to those who care to listen, their governments' irritation notwithstanding, as it is for senators to voice their dissent from a president, his irritation notwithstanding. Granted, it is hard to establish that such broadcasts actually will help create a more democratic and, presumably, a more détente-minded socialist community, just as it is hard to establish the effect of a senator's dissents. In both situations, however, irritation is a relatively small and manageable price to pay in order to serve the larger values of an open society, in particular, dedication to free discourse and peaceable change. The rationale of RFE and RL is not, as Mr. Fulbright suggests, "the arrogant belief that people around the world will act like we want them to act if we only tell them how." The proper rationale is our belief in a free society. Fortunately, détente requires neither Americans nor Russians to set their fundamental values aside.

This is not to say that RFE and RL, formerly supported by CIA, must continue as before. In fact, thanks in large part to Fulbright's assault, they cannot. He said on March 6 that the stations should be liquidated—unless perhaps "our European allies are willing to pick up their fair share of the financial burden." On Feb. 17, however, he had expressed the judgment, which is shared even by the stations' friends, that there is not "any indication that (our allies) can be talked into putting up some money to support these radios." Indeed, to convert a 20-year American operation into an alliance project, under the June 30 gun now held by Sen. Fulbright, is simply not feasible. We do not have dogmatic views on how RFE and RL should henceforth be financed, or on how their funds and programs should be related to those of the official station, the Voice of America. We earnestly believe, however, that these are problems which can be reasonably solved, if Mr. Fulbright will permit.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

The Cambodian Model

President Nixon last fall described Cambodia as a model recipient of U.S. assistance—running at about one-third of a billion dollars a year—under his new foreign policy. "Cambodia is the Nixon doctrine in its purest form," the President told a news conference.

Some model.

Last December, Cambodia's rapidly overexpanded army suffered a series of shattering defeats along vital Highway 6 leading north from the capital at Phnom Penh. Last week the "model" country's fragile political structure collapsed as its leader Lon Nol abruptly dismissed a constituent assembly, scrapping a constitution that was nearing completion. Lon Nol's seizure of absolute power—as president, premier and commander in chief of the armed forces—is a symptom of widespread discontent which his arbitrary actions are more likely to aggravate than assuage.

Since U.S. and South Vietnamese forces first intervened in Cambodia two years ago, large areas of the country have been overrun by the Communists, who have already returned to the border sanctuaries from which they were initially dislodged. An estimated one-third of the population has been made homeless by allied and Communist military action. Precious art objects apparently have been pilfered from the national treasure, the historic ruins at Angkor, which is now in Communist hands and threatened with combat damage. Corruption is said to be rife in Phnom Penh and throughout the inflated army. The rich are fleeing the country, taking their fortunes with them.

If this is the Nixon doctrine in action, Cambodians and others who observe what is happening in that miserable Southeast Asian land may well decide they want none of it. Congress, too, will want to take a hard look at the Cambodian model as it considers a new $2.15 billion military aid request the administration submitted to support the President's new policies.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

International Opinion

Keeping RFE Alive

The decision of the U.S. Congress to provide funds for Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe to remain alive was a wise move. Such a voluntary retreat, as closing the stations, would be a completely one-sided exercise in appeasement, for the massive verbal subversion would continue to float through the ether from the Communist radio stations to the free world, which would have to bear it helplessly. Radio Liberty and Radio Free Europe have such powerful transmitters that they cannot be effectively jammed. Only the West itself can silence them.

—From the Daily Telegraph (Sydney).

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

March 16, 1897

LONDON—The interest in the victory of the Anti-Gambling League over Mr. Dicky Dunn, the bookmaker, has for the moment thrown Crete as a subject for conversation into the background. Consternation is said to reign in sporting circles. Speaking generally, few people believe that the judgement of the Appeal Court will have any permanent influence on betting, but the decision appears to be unassailable. We shall see.

Fifty Years Ago

March 16, 1922

NEW YORK—While demonstrating a "bullet-proof vest", Mr. Pierpont Potter, head salesman in the United States Armor Corporation, was seriously wounded by another salesman, Mr. Edward McGrath, also an intimate friend, when the vest failed to work. The bullet entered Potter's abdomen and he is not expected to recover. He completely exonerated Mr. McGrath, but the latter is completely broken up by the accident, and near collapse.

'Ah Come Fum Alabama Wif a Banjo on Mah Knee'

The Blast From Buckley

By Rowland Evans and Robert Novak

WASHINGTON.—A venomous private letter from conservative tastemaker William F. Buckley Jr., to senior White House aide Peter Flanigan spells continuing trouble in President Nixon's courtship of angry Republican conservatives.

Buckley's confidential letter, the second smoking missive between him and Flanigan, ridiculed Flanigan's demand that he repudiate the conservative Republican presidential candidacy of Rep. John Ashbrook of Ohio because the White House helped Sen. James L. Buckley of New York, in his successful 1970 campaign.

"I tried to say it as gently as I could in my first letter," Buckley wrote Flanigan on Feb. 16, "and it is with some embarrassment that I now put it more directly: The backing of my brother by Richard Nixon in November of 1970 gives his administration zero claim on me to back administration policies when I disapprove of them."

A Dark Cloud

Those ungentle words constitute the one dark cloud on the otherwise sunny political horizon for Mr. Nixon. With the Democratic party in increasing disarray and his own fortunes prospering, the President still must worry about disaffection on the Republican right influenced by columnist-editor Buckley. In a close election, therefore, the Flanigan folly in provoking Buckley might have historic significance.

Flanigan, a Manhattan socialite who left the New York investment house of Dillon, Read & Co. to become a presidential aide in the White House, started a running feud in a telephone call shortly after Buckley's magazine, The National Review, endorsed Ashbrook for president. Flanigan's intervention, not cleared with Mr. Nixon's top political advisers, was counter-productive. By angering Buckley, it undercut a careful White House strategy designed to appease Ashbrook's allies and bring them back into the Nixon fold after the San Diego convention.

It is precisely those "administration policies" which have led Buckley to support Ashbrook's presidential campaign.

Buckley's first act on returning from accompanying the President to Peking (he was one of three columnists invited) was an attack on Mr. Nixon's détente with Communist China. He made the speech in New Hampshire with candidate Ashbrook at his side.

Even before going to China, however, Buckley's Feb. 16 letter to Flanigan demolished the idea he owed the President anything in his brother's behalf: "I have backed Mr. Nixon on a thousand occasions without once supposing that for that reason he owed me anything. One of these days you will have to remind yourself that there are really quite a lot of people in the United States who are *not* running for office, and for whom patronage from the White House is *not* the supreme ambition, and that because you lead so cosmopolitan a life, the odds are that every now and then you are actually going to hump into one such; or, if you prefer, that you will be run over by one."

As for Flanigan's angry call from the White House, Buckley informed him in a P. S. that "(White House aide) Len Garment was here for a couple of days, and gave me the bad news, that you had broken your Achilles tendon. Did you do so while talking over the telephone?"

That Buckleyism reflected the tone of the letter, but its vital heart was this: "Mr. Nixon is not vested by the Constitution with the power to repeal conservative doctrine; nor, alas, with the power to emasculate the missionary ideology of the Soviet Union."

Ashbrook Continues

Despite Buckley's last-minute speechmaking, Ashbrook got only 10 percent of the New Hampshire vote. (He got 9 percent of the Florida vote.) Nevertheless, Ashbrook has no intention of withdrawing. His agents are now gathering signatures to put him in the May 2 Indiana primary, and he also plans to run in Michigan, Nebraska, Oregon and California.

Moreover, Buckley is determined to use the Ashbrook candidacy to drive President Nixon back toward the right on the key issues that motivate Republican conservatives: The new détente with Red China; the administration's switch from a policy of nuclear supremacy to nuclear "sufficiency"; the guaranteed annual income in Mr. Nixon's welfare reform plan.

Thus, despite Ashbrook's failure thus far to get his campaign off the ground, the Buckleyites will continue to pound Mr. Nixon from the right, with their ultimate weapon a threat to withhold vital support in the fall campaign.

Flanigan's misguided effort to bully Bill Buckley into submission will result only in stimulating the right wing, not silencing it. As Buckley wrote Flanigan: "If you are too much caught up in the excitement of it all (Mr. Nixon's leftward shift), then I predict that you are going to have a difficult time in assessing reality."

Ecological Disaster: How Imminent?—I

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK.—Mrs. Antrobus, in Thornton Wilder's "The Skin of Our Teeth," steps out of her part to say, "I hate this play and every word in it. As for me, I don't understand a single word of it, anyway—all about the troubles the human race has gone through, there's a subject for you."

Many people will have the same reaction to "The Limits to Growth," the report for the Club of Rome's Project on the Predicament of Mankind (IHT, March 15). And that kind of complacent, anti-intellectual reaction, Mr. Wilder appears to be saying, is one of the ways that the Antrobus (All Mankind) family preserves its sanity and survives.

But it's not the only way. Antrobus' ingenuity, as well as his stubborn determination to accommodate himself to any misery, kept him going through the Ice Age. Pure luck saved him and the rest of his family and their animals during the Great Flood. Even worse dangers assailed him as a result of his brother's destructive spirit—from Cain through Caligula to Hitler; they were defeated by a funny mixture of morality and ferocity.

Greatest Threat

But has the greatest threat of all to humanity now come in a most seductive and seemingly innocent form: Mankind's sincere desire to be rich—and its command of technology to achieve that end?

Such is the thesis of the Club of Rome report.

Its authors—Dr. Dennis L. Meadows and a team from the Massachusetts Institute of Technology—have used a computerized model, derived from a still more elaborate model created by Prof. Jay W. Forrester, to predict that, if present economic and population growth trends continue, there will be, within a century, an ecological disaster—and a precipitous fall in the world's population and its industrial capacity.

This tragedy will result from the malignant feedbacks produced by an industrial system designed to provide humanity with ever-increasing benefits. More specifically, the model postulates that the creation of capital—factories, mines, generators, trucks, trains, planes, etc.—causes economic growth; greater wealth and expanding technology cause population to mount, as death rates fall faster than birth rates; but a greater population, producing and consuming more and more, pollutes the earth and exhausts its resources.

For a little while longer, the model indicates, the world system can go on agglomerating capital and people in urban sprawl—but finally a limit is reached. Why? Because population, capital and pollution all grow at exponential rates—like money at compound interest, they double and double and double. But the earth itself, and its resources, are finite, says the MIT team.

But when? No wholly scientific answer is yet possible—the greater part of the empirical job is still to be done, and the complexity of modeling a reasonably reliable economic-social-physical-scientific-technological world system goes far beyond anything that Prof. Forrester or Dr. Meadows has done.

Indeed, questions must be raised about the imminence of the disaster the MIT team foresees and about the model and empirical data on which their predictions are based.

For one thing, the MIT world model omits prices. But the price system is the way mankind—and not merely economists—measures and regulates scarcity. If a good is growing increasingly scarce, or appears likely to become scarce, its price rises—well above the average of all prices (inflation, resulting from government's monetary policies, might cause the average of all prices to rise, as it has in recent years).

Is there, then, evidence from price behavior that the world's resources are growing scarcer and may soon run out? The evidence, on the contrary, tends to go the other way. World resource prices have been soft; the resource-producing underdeveloped countries have been pressing the industrialized countries, especially in the United Nations, to support prices of their exports.

Consider the price situation in the United States. While the consumer price index has risen by 43.3 percent since the 1957-59 base period, the Bureau of Labor Statistics index of thirteen industrial raw materials has risen by only 13.3 percent.

But while the prices of industrial materials and commodities are relatively flat (with a few conspicuous exceptions like copper and gold), the prices of services—loosely speaking, the rent of people—are up; the price index of services has climbed by 68 percent since 1957-59.

Is Report Wrong?

Does this mean that the Club of Rome report is all wrong? Not necessarily. Its authors might argue that most people—including resource-owners and other businessmen—are stupid or blind and just do not realize—to use the MIT group's analogy of a lily pond—that one or two more doublings of the exponentially growing lily pad, and the entire pond will suddenly be covered. Conceivably, if you believe their prediction of extremely short time spans before the exhaustion of resources, there are many speculative killings to be made.

But there is another possibility: The MIT scholars may have underestimated the rate at which the pond itself can be expected to expand.

That was the basic error of their distinguished early 19th-century predecessor, the Rev. Thomas M. Malthus—the error of regarding resources as assentially a fixed pool rather than as a function of changing technology. Iron was not a resource at all before the Iron Age, nor coal before the Steam Age, nor uranium before the Nuclear Age.

Resources can grow exponentially, like population and income; in fact, since the Industrial Revolution, usable resources have done so, step by step, with man's expanding knowledge.

Yet even an ever-expanding pool of resources can be poisoned. And, even if total disaster should not lurk around the corner, life in an ever-expanding industrial system can become wretchedly crowded, dirty and mean. The danger may be that Mr. Antrobus can accommodate himself to almost anything, as he has done before. "The real horror, Kuprin," said Dostoevski, "is that there is no horror."

This is the first of two articles by Leonard Silk, a member of the editorial board of The New York Times.

Letters

The International Herald Tribune welcomes letters from readers. Short letters have a better chance of being published. All letters are subject to condensation for space reasons. Anonymous letters will not be considered for publication. Writers may request that their letters be signed only with initials, but preference will be given to those fully signed and bearing the writer's complete address.

Museum Ethics

Norman Pegden and the International Council of Museums (IHT, March 11-12, Letters) err in their belief that the flow of important art objects out of their country of origin can be halted, or even slowed down, by having museums agree to accept only those objects for which there exists documentation indicating that the objects were acquired legally.

Mr. Pegden and Icom say that such a step would go far to make collectors and dealers more cautious about buying objects which have been acquired illegally since they would know that such objects would no longer be so readily acceptable to museums.

In reality, nothing could be further from the truth. In point of fact, such a move would create an even more active market in such objects while doing little to keep objects in their country of origin. Even more important, the real loser would be the museum.

Mr. Pegden is correct in his statement that many such objects eventually go to museums. However, he fails to add that most of the time they go as gifts, rather than as purchases. In fact, the collections of most major museums have been built up through gifts of this sort.

If, therefore, museums now refuse to accept objects which have been acquired illegally—and this means about 99 percent of all archaeological and primitive art objects which appear on the market— all that will happen is that the objects will be offered on the open market, driving prices ever higher and making "the covetous acquisition of the precious object" even more important in our present affluent society.

Halting the illegal sale of art treasures must in the final analysis be the responsibility of the country in which such treasures repose. Trying to do the job at second hand is doomed to failure.

While it is true that many nations lack the funds to put a complete halt to the illegal exportation of art treasures, the adoption of sensible rules for what may or may not be exported, the policing of important archaeological sites, the elimination of bribery, and the provision of funds which would enable museums to purchase important finds would go a long way toward solving the problem.

It is simply not true that the problem is incapable of solution. Israel has managed to do so and thereby managed to safeguard its artistic heritage. There is no reason other countries cannot do the same.

The mistake which Mr. Pegden and Icom make is to assume that, because many countries are not interested enough in protecting their own treasures from smugglers, it is the obligation of museums to see that such treasures lose their potential value.

Unfortunately, that's not the way the world works, since, for every museum which turned down a major art object, there would be five or 10 collectors eager to bid it up. Thus, if museums act in accordance with the Icom recommendations, they would in reality be doing little more than cutting off their own noses to spite their faces.

IRWIN HERSEY,
Associate Curator,
Museum of African Art,
Washington, D.C.

Orange and Green

In this season the Irish express themselves. Ireland admits as Irish anyone descended from Irish ancestors, and thus I qualify, though I'm a loyal American citizen.

People write in to the IHT saying that present troubles in Ulster are a "British" or an "English" problem. Well, the troubles take place in Ireland. Obviously they're an Irish problem.

Now, true democratic procedure would require all the Irish people to vote on whether they would rather see their island, with precious Ulster included, as Ireland, or as part of Britain.

One task only is left for England from the centuries of its unhappy preoccupation with Ireland: to betray the descendants of those settlers they put into Ulster, and to organize with Eire such a free vote. It's bootless to maintain, like the misguided young Kennedy and others in the United States, that there's any "solution" in the English leaving before that.

The Irish in history turned Viking and Norman invaders into Irishmen, and later many English immigrants, too. Now in this season, as St. Patrick is the patron of all the Irish, may the single thought arise in the very cauldron of Ulster's bitterness, that the Orange and the Green shall be reconciled in one free Irish nation.

God knows the nation can use Protestant influence in the expansion of its freedoms.

MATTHEW CARNEY.

Paris.

Vote in Ulster

D. Eugene Norris is "surprised and saddened" (IHT March 10) by the publication of a cartoon on British troops in Ulster (IHT March 4) and goes on to assert that "most residents of Ulster would vote in a free election to remain just as British as they are." May I ask what most residents of the whole of Ireland would do if they were asked to vote in a free election whether they wanted to remain British, which they indeed are not. I am also not so sure whether "the same would apply to Wales and Scotland . . ." It is known that a Scotsman resents being introduced as an Englishman, even by mistake and I don't think he ever introduces himself as an Englishman.

It is easy to know it all—"full well"—after having partitioned Ireland. We in India know the whole truth about such issues even better. The prospect of the Indian subcontinent breaking up into several nation-states is being wishfully discussed in the Western press, the foundations of which were laid in the Government of India Act which envisaged communal constituencies allowing Muslims to elect their own representatives to the provincial and central legislative assemblies. The same may happen in Ulster. Indeed a Protestant legislator has already proposed getting rid of the two predominantly Catholic counties and letting them join the Irish Republic.

U. SHUKLA.

Munich.

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Making Movies In Morocco

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

RABAT (IHT).—Morocco, with the firm determination of its young cineastes and government subsidies, is seeking a place in the film world.

It has long been a land for location shooting, its usually blue skies and its pictorial beauty drawing the foreign film-maker. At the dawn of the motion pictures, in 1897, a film, "Le Chevalier Marocain" (fn Louis Lumière's "Catalogue des Vues") was made here. Since then, many noted directors have come with their companies in quest of atmospheric color.

Backgrounds for Von Sternberg's "Morocco," the Marlene Dietrich feature, were taken here in 1930. Rex Ingram made his first and only talkie, "Baroud," in the Moroccan desert and in the Atlas Mountains in 1932. Alfred Hitchcock staged a suspenseful chase in the Marrakech market for "The Man Who Knew Too Much." Orson Welles employed Tangier for the Cyprus scenes of "Othello" and the French directors Jacques Feyder and Julien Duvivier, with their crews and cameras, paid several location visits.

Carl Forman

Last summer, Carl Forman shot all the Indian sequences of "Young Churchill" near Marrakech with regiments of the Moroccan Army participating as extras. At the moment Robert Wise, co-director of "West Side Story" and director of one of the greatest box-office hits in cinema history, "The Sound of Music," is filming much of "Two People," with Peter Fonda and Lindsay Wagner as its stars, in and about Marrakech.

Young cineastes at film studio in Morocco.

"It's the story of an American soldier who, conscience-stricken, deserts from the Vietnam battlefield, disgusted with killing," said Mr. Wise over drinks in the marble hall of the Hotel La Mamounia, which was often Churchill's winter-resort residence and remains a swanky relic of colonial days. The film, he said, is a movie with a message.

"Aside from unexpected showers which have been almost daily during the last two weeks, and which have delayed us, everything has run smoothly. We have several Moroccan technicians on our staff and their cooperation has been very helpful. The rushes must go back to London to be developed and this is an inconvenience as we must shoot blind, but the quality of the material is excellent and we have not yet had to reshoot anything," Mr. Wise said.

Out on the railroad line to Casablanca a coach has been dismantled to permit the filming of some train scenes; the car must be sidetracked when the express is due. Estelle Parsons (who was the recipient of an Oscar for her performance in "Bonnie and Clyde" and who is playing a magazine editor in this film) is skeptical about the necessity of the location expedition.

"We might have done all this comfortably in a studio," she remarked when rain brought shooting to a halt for the third time in a day. "Here we are dodging express trains and getting soaked on an outdoor 'interior' set."

Value

The value of the Moroccan background can only be judged when the film is completed and one discovers how much of it has been caught by the cameras. One remembers the wonderful atmospheric touches in the Rex Ingram films "The Arab" and "The Garden of Allah," both shot in North Africa. Ingram, a painter and a sculptor, had an artist's eye and a penchant for the grotesque in his composition of scenes. He hired the crippled and deformed beggars who swarm in the marketplaces and in the casbah as bit players.

In addition to the drive to promote foreign production, Morocco's young directors, many of whom have studied abroad, especially at the Parisian cinema school, the IDHEC, are making a valiant effort to establish the native film. The government provides funds for certain projects and a cinema center has been founded at Rabat. In Casablanca there is an impressive television center, filled with modern technical equipment, and TV films are in demand.

Trend

A much-praised Moroccan film of 1971, "Wechma" (Traces) by Hamid Bennani, seen at the Berlin festival and due for French release shortly, represents the trend of the Moroccan film-makers of the new generation. It is a serious study of adolescence and presents the problems that face youth in this land today. Another shorter film of similar complexion is "Sentiers Perdus" of Abdou Bayaha, an account of a youngster who, despairing of his bleak daily life, throws his bicycle into the sea as a gesture of dissatisfaction.

Under official auspices a great number of publicity and tourist films are being made for both theater and television showings. "Morocco 1971" is an interesting travelogue containing a spirited fantasia with the Arab horsemen charging as they fire rifles and a newsreel account of the year's events. Another of these documentaries shows the picturesque marriage ceremonies of Fez.

"Will the outside world be interested in our national problems which we are trying to bring to the screen?" several young directors asked. The answer is yes, if those problems are vividly presented. The semi-documentary appears to be the favorite form of the aspiring Moroccan directors. Their model, it seems to me, should be such a film as Eisenstein's "General Line," which with striking cinematic artistry dramatized the agricultural reforms in Russia in the late 1920s. Here, instead of the usual boy-meets-tractor species of dull movie, the topical issues of that five-year plan, itself now half-forgotten, were given permanence on celluloid and by the brilliance of their interpretation found eager audiences all over the world.

Italian TV Wins Monte Carlo Prize

MONTE CARLO, March 15 (AP).—The top award at the 12th International Television Festival was given yesterday to the Italian radio-television network for its program on Leonardo da Vinci.

The Golden Nymph award was given for the program for its overall excellence.

A Silver Nymph went to the BBC for its program "Gale Is Dead," which was about drug addiction.

New York

Supervirtuoso Pianist

By Raymond Ericson

NEW YORK (NYT).—It is not enough to be a star anymore; one has to be a superstar. In the same way, piano virtuosos are so plentiful that one has to be a supervirtuoso to make an impression. The extravagant term can be applied to Michael Ponti. The 34-year-old American, who has been living abroad since 1955, gave a recital in Tully Hall Monday night, and he probably plays faster than anyone since the late Simon Barere.

He drew a full house, partly because the pianist is known here for a wealth of recordings, partly because he advertised that he would play any encores asked for by the audience out of a list of 40 pieces (actually, there were 54). He ended up playing nine encores, extending a long program to three hours, and it was hard to tell who was more exhausted—the artist for playing so many notes or the audience for having listened to them.

Technical Feats

Unlike Barere, Ponti is generally free of musical eccentricities. His technical feats can be enjoyed in comparative aesthetic comfort, and he can turn a phrase with a natural lyricism. But his playing is geared to what will make the biggest effect—speed, crackling chords, enormous leaps. In this he is successful. He plays with apparent ease, his hands skimming over the keys so that they become a blur. Not being superhuman, he misses notes, but not as many as might be expected. He is not a Horowitz and does not articulate tones in the same way or get as much sonority out of the piano. But his playing does have plenty of razzle-dazzle.

Ponti began tamely enough with a respectable, if ordinary, account of Beethoven's Sonata in C (Op. 2, No. 3). By his ability to give cumulative force to the music, he made interesting Tchaikovsky's sometimes cumbersome, sometimes beautiful Sonata in G.

Three of the more difficult Rachmaninoff preludes put the pianist in his element. He whizzed through all of Brahms's Paganini variations, making fascinating changes in emphasis during repeats. He played an early work by Scriabin, and handled its Chopin-cum-Russian style to perfection. Unfortunately, he distorted Stravinsky's "Petrouchka" with all kinds of exaggerations, suggesting the kind of trap Ponti's style of playing can lead him into.

The nine encores, beginning with Moszkowski's "Etincelles" and ending with Scriabin's Sonata No. 5, were ideal material for the pianist, who kept accelerating and stepping up tempos in almost unbelievable fashion.

Bing's Treat Soothes Opera Standees

By Laurie Johnston

NEW YORK (NYT).—The treat was on Sir Rudolf Bing, it turned out the other day, as the Metropolitan Opera's general manager turned conductor for a lottery of standing-room tickets to the April 22 farewell gala in his honor.

Drawing 175 winning numbers from 581 stubs deposited by standee hopefuls assembled in the red and gold house, Sir Rudolf announced to cries of "Bravo!" that he would pay for the tickets himself.

Each envelope with $2.85 orchestra or $1.76 family-circle standing room also contained a printed card: "This ticket is a personal gift from Rudolf Bing."

The gesture was a sort of recompense for what Sir Rudolf called "an ugly situation, promising fistfights," that led to the cancellation of the scheduled sale of standee tickets a Sunday before.

Rival lines formed, totaling more than 600 aspirants, for the otherwise sold-out gala performance. The regular Met standees, in their usual self-governing fashion, spelled each other in line for coffee, phone calls and even church.

When security guards gave their blessing to a second, more solid queue, a ruckus resulted in which one man was arrested. The opera house staff was so unnerved that they summoned Sir Rudolf from his Essex House apartment on Central Park South.

"How do you define a regular? I couldn't take it on myself to decide," the retiring general manager said.

"I should have retired three times, just to accommodate the standees."

The lottery was Sir Rudolf's own proposal to soothe the savage music-lovers, and nearly the same number came back, beginning at 8 a.m., to receive their perforated coupons.

When Sir Rudolf appeared, beaming, at 9 a.m. in the chandelier-lighted hall, the suspense-charged crowd greeted him with what a professional musician called "a cacophony of counterpoint."

Cheers

His announcement produced cheers and then a hush, as for an hour he drew numbers from an aluminum mixing bowl on the conductor's desk and read them into the microphone.

More bravos alternated with hisses as hard-core standees cheered winners they knew and booed those they considered Johnny-come-latelies to the standing-room coterie.

"Kathy, yell for Corelli!" came a voice from orchestra left as a girl known for her devotion to tenor Franco Corelli jumped up from orchestra right when her number was called.

Mr. Corelli, Joan Sutherland, Birgit Nilsson, Placido Domingo, Leontyne Price, Renata Tebaldi, Regina Resnik, Roberta Peters and Robert Merrill will be among some 40 present and past Metropolitan stars who will perform at the gala, along with many members of the company, the orchestra and the ballet.

The winner who got the biggest hand was Helen Quinn, who for several years—with the Met's blessing—has handed out numbered places in line as unofficial organizer of the regular standees.

One regular, an elderly man with a big smile, drew a few laughs as well as cheers. A Metropolitan executive explained that he was "not only an opera lover but a well-known scalper."

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JAPAN

Where the Sounds of Company Songs Abound

By John M. Lee

TOKYO, March 14 (NYT).—Japanese company songs are a source of wonder for foreign visitors. They can never quite believe the spectacle of hundreds of workers at, say, the Matsushita Electric Industrial Co., whose sales exceed $2 billion, bursting into song.

But every morning, at the offices in Osaka, voices are lifted in the company's anthem, which translates like this:

For the building of a new Japan
Let's put our strength and minds together
Doing our best to promote production,
Sending our goods to the people of the world,
Endlessly, and continuously.
Like water gushing from a fountain.
Grow, industry, grow, grow, grow!
Harmony and Sincerity!
Matsushita Electric.

At the Honda Motor Co. plant, the workers' song opens with a nice bit of imagery:

When the oak sprouts into green
Dispelling the clouds with its growing treetops . . .

But then the lyrics get down to business, moving from "youth with ideals in their hearts" to more vigorous references like "the construction of blood and sweat" before ending with a rousing exclamation:

Oh, what a diligent posture, our Honda!

Not all Japanese companies are so melody-minded. Nippon Steel and Sony, for example, have no songs. Toyota plays the "365 Steps March" from Expo '70 for morning exercise along the assembly line but has no special lyrics. Even companies that have a song might not sing it very much.

Special Occasions

"We rarely sing our company song," Kiroko Kanari said rather sadly, speaking for Japan Air Lines, "except on special occasions like ceremonies and brush-up training." Some might regret this since the JAL song is particularly rhapsodic:

There! See the star-like craft.
Rainbow-colored lanterns shine in the magic night
High above all the storms and clouds upon the earth,
Onward, peacefully, the silver bird of hope.

A more virile note is struck by Suntory, Ltd., Japan's biggest distillery, which uses its song for an unabashed commercial for a wine it calls Red Light:

What a manly name Red Light is,
Shaking the axis of the earth.
The sun rises with a roar of dawn.
Our company, beloved company,
With its bright future rising.

However, the Suntory song is heard only on Founders Day although new employees are taught it when they join the company. The same holds true at the Nikko Securities Co., one of the Big Four of the Japanese securities business. There, the stock-market salesmen are taught to sing of "vitality in our glittering hearts."

Miss Kanari of Japan Air Lines noted that it was customary in Japan for companies to have a company song, just as schools have a school song, even if the singing is reserved by many concerns for special occasions.

In the last few years, an eclectic art form has appeared in which school songs extol the achievements of local industry. A school in Yokkaichi in central Japan, for example, lavishes praise on the petrochemical complex next door. The lyrics go like this:

Factories rising high near the port,
Which modern science praises,
Are the lights of hope,
Hope of Japan protecting peace,
The Shiohama elementary school,
We build Japan of tomorrow.

However, the community spirit has been eroded since the petrochemical complex was identified as the source of serious pollution. Asthma cases have increased so rapidly among the children that each classroom has been equipped with an air purifier and 48 of the pupils have been officially designated as sufferers of diseases traceable to the pollution.

With one court suit settled, another planned, 817 residents designated as sufferers and 58 dead over the last decade, a quick rewrite was evidently in order. A revised version has been prepared for use at this month's graduation ceremonies. It goes like this:

Those ships leaving the port
For the southern countries
And also for the northern countries
Are the symbols of hope,
Hope of Japan uniting the world.

Carole King Wins Top Three Grammy Awards

NEW YORK, March 15 (UPI).—Singer Carole King won the top three Grammy awards last night in the nationally televised annual presentation of the best records of the year.

Miss King received Grammies for the record of the year, album of the year and song of the year.

Her recording of "It's Too Late" was judged by members of the National Academy of Recording Arts and Sciences as the best record. Miss King's "Tapestry" was named the album of the year, and she received the song of the year Grammy, awarded to composers, for "You've Got a Friend."

Isaac Hayes won a Grammy for "Shaft," judged the best original score written for a motion picture or television special.

Aretha Franklin took top honors for the fifth straight year for the best rhythm and blues female performance for "Bridge Over Troubled Water."

Stephen Schwartz won the Grammy for best score from an original cast album, "Godspell," and Lou Rawls was named the best rhythm and blues male vocal performer for "A Natural Man."

A special award was presented to Leonard Bernstein for his work in both popular and classical music, and Louis Armstrong and Mahalia Jackson were honored posthumously with Bing Crosby awards.

Guarnerius Violin Willed to Menuhin

LONDON, March 15 (AP).—A Guarnerius violin has been left to violinist Yehudi Menuhin by a woman admirer because "I so appreciate his talents."

Experts said the violin, dated 1702, might be worth up to £8,000.

The violin was willed to Mr. Menuhin by Ellie Mitchell, who died last month. She also left him all her piano and violin music.

Mrs. Mitchell's will said she wanted Mr. Menuhin to lend the violin as he thought fit to pupils at the Menuhin School of Music at Stoke d'Abernon, near London.

Champagne Imports Set Record in U.K.

LONDON, March 15 (UPI).—A record number of bottles of champagne — 7,374,485 — was shipped to Britain last year.

This is over a million bottles more than in 1970, when 6,317,143 bottles were imported into Britain, according to figures issued by the Comité Interprofessionel du Vin de Champagne.

"Britain is still the best overseas market for champagne and the number of bottles has increased pretty steadily since the war," a spokesman said.

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Leningrad Documentary

MOSCOW, March 15 (Reuters).—A documentary film is to be made of the 900-day siege of Leningrad by Nazi forces during World War II. It will be based on archives material, and film taken at the time will be used, the Soviet news agency Tass reported.

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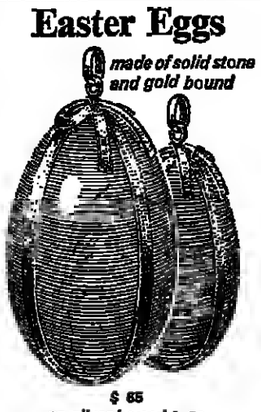
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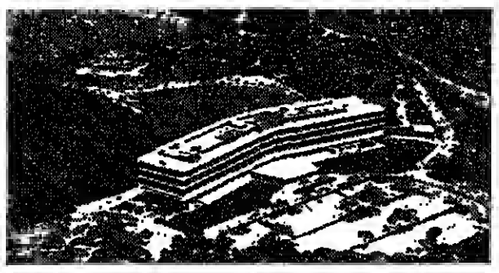

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25½	13	Abacus	.22r	74	19	19½	18¾	19	+1⅛
85¾	54	AbbtLb	.9	52					
8¼	7⅞	ACF	.20	70	7¾	—		7¾	—⅛
60	46	ACF Ind	2.40	35	48¾	49½	48½	49½	+1¼
17½	10½	AcmeClev	.80	8	14¾	14¾	14¼	14¼	
64¾	39⅞	AcmeMkt	.25	32	39⅞	40	39⅞	40	+⅛
14¾	12	AdamEx	.79a	55	13	13½	13	13⅛	
19⅝	9	AdMills	.20	42	10⅞	11⅛	10⅞	10⅞	—⅛
49¼	23⅞	Addresso	.60	251	41	41⅞	40⅝	40⅝	—⅝
27	6	Admiral		57	25⅞	25	25⅛	25⅛	—⅝
70¼	45⅝	AdmRes	1.68	205	64	64⅝	64	64⅛	—⅛
14	6½	Aguirre Co		16	14	14	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
29½	15	Aileen Inc		164	17⅝	17⅞	17⅛	17⅛	
67	44⅞	Air Prod	.20b	25	62	62¼	62	62¼	+⅛
26½	16¼	Aireo	.20e	148	22½	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
5¼	2⅞	AJ Industries		23	5⅝	5⅝	5¼	5¼	
46¾	31½	Alcoa	1a	10	35½	35⅝	35½	35½	—⅛
18	15¼	Ala Gas	1.10	12	16¼	16½	16¼	16⅜	+⅛
32¼	14¾	Alaska Inters		374	31	31⅞	29⅞	30	—1¼
46	19	Albertoc	.3c	50	22	22	21½	21½	—⅛
15¼	10½	Albertsns	.36	94	13⅞	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	+⅜
24¼	15	AlconAlu	.90	170	21½	20⅞	20½	20¾	+⅛
24¼	13⅝	AlcoStand	.34	30	17½	17⅞	16⅞	17	+⅛
66½	33¾	Alcen Lab	.2b	55	42	45⅞	44¼	44¼	—1½
31½	17½	Alexndra	.93a	75	18	18⅛	17¾	17¾	—⅛
17½	11½	AllaLifa	.92a	45	14⅞	14⅞	13⅞	14⅛	+⅜
15½	9½	Alles Co	.12g	34	14	14	14	14	
27½	16	AllesLudim	1	20	24	24⅝	23⅞	24⅛	+⅜
45¾	25	AllesLud pf	3	5	36½	38½	38½	38½	+⅝
25¼	13½	AllsPlw	1.40	157	25½	25½	23⅞	23⅞	+⅜
25½	13¾	AllenElE	.871	73	23⅛	23	22½	23¼	+⅝
34½	22½	Allied Ch	1.20	335	28⅛	29¼	28⅛	29¼	+1⅛
45⅞	29¼	Allid Main	.45	2	45¼	45¼	45¼	45¼	
22⅞	13¾	AllidMills	.75	2	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	—⅛
25¼	14½	Allied Pd	.68	119	24	24¼	24	24⅛	+⅛
37⅞	24⅞	AlliedSfr	1.40	26	32½	32½	32¼	32⅜	
10	5	Allied Super		30	7⅝	7¾	7½	7½	
19¾	12½	AllisCh	.10a	69	14⅝	14¾	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
30¼	20½	AllrisInt	.60	4	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
19¾	12¾	Alpha P Cem		27	17½	17½	17½	17½	+⅛
70	36	Alcoa	1.80	211	50⅝	51⅞	50⅝	51⅛	+1⅛
31½	23¾	AmalSug	1.60	151	25	25⅝	25	25⅛	—⅛
16¾	9⅞	AMBAC	.52	50	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16½	—⅛
30	19¼	Amer Ea	1.20	19	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	—⅛
46½	38	Am Es pf	4.75	2	46¼	46¼	46¼	46¼	—1¼
71½	25¼	AmHess	.60e	352	45¼	45⅞	44½	44½	—1½
115½	76½	AmcH	of13.50	265	101¼	102	100¼	100¼	—1¾
85	53½	AAirFilr	.53	2	77⅞	79⅞	77⅞	77⅞	+2⅛
45⅞	31½	Am Airlir		439	46⅞	47	45⅞	45⅞	—1
25	19	ABaker	.05a	46	19½	19½	19	19	+⅛
46¾	37	ABrnds	2.39	133	44⅞	44½	44	44	
69	55	AmBdcst	1.20	161	67	67½	66¾	67	
51½	30½	AmBldgM	.25	4	51	51	51	51	—⅛
45¼	29⅞	Am Can	2.20	157	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
10⅞	5½	A Can	pf1.75	7	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	25⅞	—⅛
10⅞	5½	Am Cem	.25r	62	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
33⅞	22½	A Chain	1.60	32	27½	27⅞	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
34¼	19¾	ACrySug	1.40	90	31	31⅞	31	31⅞	+⅛
80	55½	ACrvS	pfa.50	39	79	80	75	61	
40¼	26¾	A Cyan	1.25	237	28½	28	27⅞	28	+⅛
23⅞	16¼	Am Distill	1	3	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
68¼	28½	ADistTel	.10e	79	64¾	65¼	64½	64½	—⅝
10⅛	7⅞	ADuaV	.19e	17	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	
14½	11½	ADualV	pf.84	4	13	13	13	13	
22¼	25½	AmElPow	1.94	292	23⅞	23⅞	23⅛	23⅛	+⅛
17⅞	9	Am Enka	1d	122	5⅞	6	5⅞	5⅞	—⅛
63	20½	Am Exp	pl	2240	23½	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—½
23¼	16⅞	Am Fin	1.10	6	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
21½	17⅞	AmFin	pf1.50	2240	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	18⅞	
28	24⅞	A GenEd	.51a	3	27	27	27	27	
25	16	A Genlns	.52	281	20¾	21⅞	20¾	21⅛	+⅛
35⅞	27⅞	A Gnln	pf1.80	10	32⅞	32½	32½	32½	—⅛
14½	7⅞	Am Hdsl	.40	230	13⅞	13½	13⅞	13⅞	+⅛
99	70	A Home	1.77	80	95	95½	94⅞	94⅞	
74⅞	104⅞	A Home	pf 3	7	111¼	111¼	111¼	111¼	—1¼
49	30⅝	Am Hosp	.27	105	45	45½	45⅛	45⅛	—⅛
19⅞	9	AmInvest	.12e	62	12	12	11¾	11¾	—⅛
43	23⅞	A Medical	.13	92	46⅞	47½	46⅞	47½	+⅜
20⅝	14½	A Medicord		372	24⅞	25⅞	24⅞	25⅛	+⅜
27⅞	23¼	A MltCh	1.40	258	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	31⅞	—⅜
105⅞	79	AMCh	pf5.25	50	96	96½	95	95½	+1
9	5⅞	Am Motors		1232	7½	7½	7⅛	7¼	—⅛
43⅛	24⅞	ANatGas	2.20	46	36½	36⅞	36⅛	36⅛	—⅛
77	41½	AmReth	Dev	81	73½	73½	72	72	—1⅞
26¼	16⅞	Am Seat	.72	40	24¼	24¼	24	24¼	
43½	24	Am Ship	.60b	41	37¼	37¼	37	37¼	—⅛
28¾	14½	AsMesHR	1.20	155	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
55⅞	31⅞	AmSoUt	.70	11	46½	47¼	46½	47¼	+⅜
27¼	12	Am Stand	.40	451	14½	15½	14⅛	14⅞	+⅛
91	56	A Std	pf4.75	54	62⅞	63½	62	62½	+⅛
36½	22½	Am Sterl	.62	67	35⅞	36	35⅞	36	
12¼	6	AT&T	wi	390	3	5⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
53⅞	40⅞	Am T&T	2.60	1201	45½	45½	44½	44½	—⅛
61⅞	54	Am T&T	pf 4	318	60⅞	61	60⅝	60⅝	—⅛
17	12	AWatWk	.60	5	13⅞	13½	13½	13½	
18	13½	AW pref	1.25	290	16	16	16	16	
24¼	20½	AW 4.1pf	1.43	220	22	22	22	22	
23	13⅞	Ameron	.60	49	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	+⅛
22	14½	Ametek	.60a	117	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	21⅞	+⅜
61⅞	27⅞	AMF Inc	1	87	59⅞	58⅞	58⅞	58⅞	—1
39⅞	30⅞	Amfac	.60	54	38	38	37	37	—1
83	54	AMP Inc	.66	13	81	81⅞	81	81⅞	—⅛
10⅞	5⅞	AmPgh	.36	7	7⅞	6	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
25⅞	7	Ampex	Corp	395	8⅞	8⅞	8½	8½	—⅛
61	16½	Amrep	Corp	104	26⅞	27⅞	26⅞	27⅞	+⅞
45	32½	Amstar	1.70	126	33⅞	34⅞	33⅞	34⅞	+⅛
62⅞	47½	Amstr	pf2.65	1	49½	49½	49½	49½	—⅛
19⅞	9	Amstr	pf.68	6	9½	9½	9½	9½	
45¼	29½	Amsted	2	8	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	44⅞	—⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Amtel	.20	56	6½	6½	6½	6½	+⅜
23⅞	11½	Anaconda		220	19	19½	18½	19⅛	+⅛
40	25½	Anch Hock	1	190	36	36½	35½	35½	—⅜
23	11½	Anzorp	.45b	15	13½	13½	13½	13½	
57½	36½	AnrCla	1.25b	138	54¼	58	53¼	58⅛	+1¼
16¼	11¼	ApachCp	.25	23	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
35⅞	18⅞	Apco Oil	.92f	24	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	22⅞	
13⅞	6½	Apeco Co	.16	161	14½	14½	14½	14½	—⅛
22	10½	APL Corp		155	18⅞	18⅞	25⅞	25⅞	+⅛
25	17⅞	APL pf	Cl.66	13	23½	23½	23½	23½	+½
21⅞	12½	APL pf	B.50	1	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	
18⅞	7⅞	Applied Mag		25	13	13½	13	13	
170½	117	AFAStvc	1.18	68	169¼	170½	169¼	170	+1¾
25¼	14½	Arcata	.20e	22	16⅞	17⅞	16⅞	17⅞	+⅞
39½	29⅞	ArcataN	pl 2	2	34⅞	35½	34⅞	35½	+1¼
48¾	31⅞	Arch Dan	1	79	34½	34½	34⅛	34⅛	—⅛
45½	17⅞	Arctic Enrp		59	21⅞	21⅞	21	21¼	+⅛
17½	12⅞	Ariz Pswr	1.08	59	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	20⅞	—⅛
13	8⅞	Ariens D Str		596	6¼	7	6⅞	6⅞	+⅛
24⅞	9⅞	Arlen RlyDv		357	22	22½	21⅞	22	
23⅞	15¼	Armco Sll	1	256	21⅞	22	21⅞	21⅞	
36¼	26½	Armc pf	2.10	187	30¼	30¼	29½	29½	—⅛
70¼	54	Armc pf	4.75	2100	67	67	67	67	—⅛
45⅞	31½	Armsl Ck	.60	276	42⅞	43⅞	42⅞	43¼	+⅛
45	30¼	Arm Pu	1.60	16	41¼	41⅞	41⅞	41⅞	—⅛
24¼	16⅞	Aro Corp	.90	4	21¼	21¼	21¼	21¼	+⅛
44¼	25	Arvin Ind	1	25	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	—1½
33½	19	Ash'ld Oil	1.20	116	25⅞	27	26⅞	26⅞	—⅛
57	23⅞	Ash'ld pf	2.50	2	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	52⅞	+⅞
19⅞	6½	Assd Brew	.38	3	9⅞	9½	9½	9½	+⅛
59⅞	40	AssDGd	1.25	103	57⅞	58	57⅞	57⅞	+⅛
35	24¼	Assd Spg	1.20	16	29⅞	30⅛	29⅞	30⅛	+⅛
14⅞	7½	Assd Transp		7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+⅛
27½	11⅞	Athlone	.10e	31	12	13⅛	12½	12½	—⅛
25½	20⅛	AtlCyEl	1.40	27	23⅞	23½	23⅛	23⅛	—⅛
100	87¼	AtlCE	pf5.87	3	92½	92½	92½	92½	—1½
78¼	57⅞	Atl Richfld	2	357	67½	67⅞	67	67	—⅛
61	50½	Atl Rich	pf3.75	100	55½	55½	55½	55½	+1½
120¼	85½	Atl Rich	pf 4	3	113¾	113⅞	113¾	113¾	—1
53⅞	45¼	AtlPch	pf2.80	25	52¾	53½	52¾	53	+⅜
3½	2⅛	Atlas Corp		67	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	2⅞	
14¼	7½	ATO Inc	.12	163	12	12¼	11⅞	12	+⅜
90⅞	42⅞	Autom Data		39	87½	87⅞	87	87½	—⅛
10⅝	4⅞	Automin Ind		83	9¼	9⅞	9	9	—⅛
20⅞	12⅛	Avco Corp		310	19½	19⅞	19⅛	19⅛	—⅛
6	3⅛	Avco Cp wt		120	5⅞	5⅞	5½	5½	—⅛
52⅞	37¼	Avco pf	1.20	22	52	52½	52	52½	+⅛
39¼	24	Avery Pd	.24	20	28½	28½	28½	28½	—⅛
15⅞	8¼	Avnet	.67e	316	14⅞	15	14⅞	14¾	+⅛
77	45	Avnet	pf2.50	1	74	74	74	74	
23½	19½	Avnet	pf 1	1	31	31	31	31	—1
115¼	82½	Avon Pd	1.35	123	114	115	113¾	114⅞	+⅛
24	14¼	AztecOil	1.20f	23	18	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛

B

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg
42⅞	22	BabckWx	.55	172	34⅞	35½	34⅛	34⅞	
46⅞	25⅞	BakrOIIT	.70	22	49	49⅞	49	49⅞	+1
34⅞	28	Ball GE	1.89	73	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	
72½	59¼	Balt pf	B4.50	220	65	65	65	65	+⅛
17½	7½	Bangor Punt		112	17⅞	17½	17⅛	17⅛	
28⅞	19	BangP pf	2	3	28½	28½	28½	28½	+1½
22½	14⅞	Bang pf	2.5	2	20½	21	20½	21	—⅛
39	25⅞	Bk ofCal	1.34	9	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	27⅞	+⅛
52	36½	Bank of NY	2	14	38¼	38¼	38⅛	38⅛	+⅛
72¼	49½	Bank Tr	2.84	47	59⅞	59⅞	59¼	59¼	+⅝
55¼	40	BarbOil	.61f	9	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	48⅞	
69½	44	Bard CR	.25a	25	69⅞	70½	69⅞	70½	+1
14⅞	7⅞	Basic Inc	.40	19	9½	9⅞	9⅞	9⅞	
40	30	Basic pf	2.50	220	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	32⅞	+⅛
19⅞	9	BatesMf	.05a	39	13½	14¼	13½	14¼	+⅜
24½	14⅛	Bates Mf	pf 1	10	17⅞	18¼	17⅞	18¼	+⅜
40	31⅞	Bathind	.20	127	39	39½	39	39	+⅛
194¾	46⅞	BauschLb	.84	468	144	144⅞	136¼	137	—8½
44⅞	25½	Baxl Lab	.13	103	43	43	42⅞	42⅞	—½
13½	9⅞	Bayk Clg	.50	4	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
42⅞	25	Bearings	.57	30	36½	39	39½	39	+⅜
48	34⅞	BeatFds	1.16	35	46½	46½	46⅛	46⅛	—⅜
52	26⅞	Beckman	.50	172	50¼	51½	50⅛	51	+1
47	22⅞	Becl Dick	.30	691	40⅞	41¼	40⅞	41	+⅛
23¼	12	BeechAc	.60b	43	22	22⅞	21⅞	21⅞	—⅛
24¾	13	Belco Pet	.58	68	19½	19⅞	19½	19	—½
39¼	20⅞	Belden	1.20	5	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	23⅞	—⅛
20⅞	18	BellMem	.30b	46	21	21¼	21	21¼	+⅛
65½	32⅞	Bell How	.60	13	63¼	63⅞	62⅞	63	
22¾	15⅞	Bemis Co	.60	34	18¾	19	18⅞	19	
46⅞	25½	Bendix	1.60	77	45½	45½	43	43	+⅜
70	48½	Bendix	p 3	31	67	67½	66½	67½	+⅛
46½	28⅞	BeneficCo	1.10	325	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	43⅞	—⅛
201	154	Benefl	pf5.50	38	195	195½	195	195½	+½
63½	53½	Benefl	pf.50	2100	62	62	62	62	—1
101	80½	Benal	pf4.50	10	97	97	97	97	—⅛
36⅞	21	Bonl Sol	2.50	210	34½	35½	34½	34½	+½
10	4⅞	Bonguet		156	8⅞	9	8¾	8¾	
		Benguet	In	25	8¼	8¼	8¼	8¼	
19⅞	7⅞	Berkey	Phg	787	19⅞	20½	19⅞	20¼	+⅜
33½	26¼	Beth Stl	1.20	313	32¼	32½	31	21	—1⅛
50	35½	Big 3	Tree	132	47¼	47½	47	47	+½
91	36	BlackDeckr	1	32	87¼	88½	87½	87½	—⅛
24⅞	13	BlairJohn	.48	1	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	
42½	25	Block HR	.24	499	34⅞	35½	32¼	32⅞	—1⅞
51	29½	Blue Bell	.60	85	50	50½	50	50½	+⅛
21½	11½	Bobbie Brks		213	14¼	14½	13⅞	13⅞	—⅛
26½	13½	Boeing Co	.20	256	23⅞	27½	22½	22½	—⅜
49⅞	15	BoisCas	.25b	1335	20¼	20¼	19½	19½	—⅜
33½	19½	BookMth	1.28	1	22½	22½	22½	22½	—⅛
39⅞	23½	Borden	1.20	227	28	28½	28	28½	+⅛
32¼	23¼	BorgWar	1.25	36	30⅞	31¼	30⅞	31	
93½	61	Bormans		24	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	93⅞	+⅛
40⅞	32⅞	BosEdis	2.36	49	37½	38¼	37¼	38	+⅜
18⅞	9⅞	Bourns Inc		22	17½	17½	17½	17½	—⅛
19½	8½	BranAir	.29f	1553	17⅞	18	17⅞	18	+½
41⅞	29¼	BriggsS	1.20	33	41	41½	40½	40½	—⅛
70½	53	Brisa Alv	1.20	214	58⅞	59¼	58¼	58½	—½
50	40	BristMy	pf 2	15	44	44	43½	43½	—1
76	10½	Brit Pet	.43g	77	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	+⅛
		BritPet	In.43g	11	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	14⅞	
49⅞	34⅞	Bdwy Hale	1	48	38⅞	39½	38⅞	38⅞	+⅛
52¼	43½	BdwyNel	pf 2	32	57⅞	59	57⅞	59	+⅜
39½	21	BrkwyGls	.72	171	23⅞	39½	29½	29½	+⅛
27⅞	23⅞	BkvnUG	1.73	3	24⅞	25⅛	24⅞	25⅛	+⅛
11⅞	4⅞	Brown Co		67	11½	11½	11⅛	11⅛	+⅛
42	25	BrwnGs	1.50	16	38½	39¼	38⅞	39	
16⅞	10	BwnStrp	.20	10	13¼	13¼	13¼	13¼	+⅛
32⅞	24⅞	BrwnFerr	.04	150	31½	31⅞	31⅞	31	—⅛
53	18⅞	BrunsWck	.16	134	49½	49½	48½	48½	
33½	23½	Bucy Er	1.20	15	26⅞	27	26⅞	27	+⅛
17¼	10¼	Budd Co		16	15	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	—⅛
65	52	Budd Co	pf 5	2200	60⅞	61	60⅞	61	+1
10½	6	Budgel Ind		17	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	—⅛
47¼	31½	BullFornj	1.20	53	44⅞	44⅞	44½	44½	—⅛
27⅞	15⅞	BulovaW	.60	42	18	17	17½	17¼	—⅛
17¼	8⅞	Burkr Pamo		77	11	11¼	10¾	10¾	—⅛
51½	22¼	BurkR pfl	50	8	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	34⅞	—⅛
49¼	27⅞	Burl Ind	1.43	117	36¼	36⅞	35¼	36⅞	+⅜
57	32½	BurlNor	1.50	251	43⅞	44¼	43⅞	44¼	+½
9⅞	6⅞	BurlNor	pf.55	45	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
29⅞	18¼	Burndy	.70	22	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	29⅞	—⅛
173	104½	Burrghs	.60	113	168⅞	169¼	168¼	168⅞	+⅛
24	14¼	AztecOil	1.20f	23	18	18⅛	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛

C

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div.	In $	Sls. 100s.	First.	High	Low	Last.	Net Chg
50⅞	34⅞	Cabot Co	.70	509	47⅞	47⅞	47⅞	40⅞	—⅛
13⅞	5⅞	Cadance Ind		42	11⅞	11⅞	11	11⅛	—⅛
6	3⅛	Caesars Wrld		141	7⅞	7⅞	7	7	—⅛
10⅞	6½	Cal Finant		51	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	7⅞	
16½	7	Callahn Mng	1.40	119	12⅞	12⅞	11⅞	12⅞	+⅜
35	18¼	CampRLk	.25	531	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	30⅞	+⅛
36	25¼	Camp Sp	1.10	27	30⅞	30½	30¼	30⅞	—⅛
9⅞	5⅞	Cdn Brew	.10	15	8¼	8¼	8	8	—⅛
16⅞	11¼	Cdn Pacif	.68	257	15⅞	17	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
		Cd Pac	In.68	10	14⅞	15	14⅞	15	
19½	14¼	CenalR	1.13	21	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	+⅛
64¼	29	Cao C Bdclg		52	57½	60¼	57½	63	
44½	37⅞	CapitNeld	.36	29	43¼	43¼	43	43	
79¾	46¾	Carbrun	1.50	29	65¼	65½	65	65¼	
23⅞	12⅞	Carlisle	.60	27	22¼	23	22¼	23	+⅛
36	60½	CarolC&Dh	5	2170	75	75½	73	75½	+1½
21	14½	Caro Frgt	.35	87	18½	18⅞	17⅞	17⅞	—⅛
29⅞	22⅞	Coro PL	1.46	123	26⅞	26⅞	25⅞	26⅞	+⅛
24⅞	15¼	Carp Tec	.80	37	20	20	19⅞	20⅞	—⅛
52⅞	32	CarrierCp	.67	111	49	49⅞	49	49⅞	+⅛
17⅞	14¼	CarrGnl	.65e	1	16¼	16¼	16¼	16¼	
21⅞	13¼	CartWal	.40a	283	19⅞	20¼	19⅞	20¼	+1
27	12½	CastleCrk	.60	23	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
53⅞	28⅞	CaterTr	1.40	304	51½	52½	51½	52½	+1¼
7⅞	2¼	CCI Corp		73	6½	6⅞	6⅞	6½	
37	18	CecoCorp	.94	25	25	36	35	25⅞	+⅜
17¼	6¼	CelaneseCo	2	343	6⅞	6⅞	6½	6½	—⅛
64⅞	57½	Celan	pfA4.50	3	63¼	63¼	63	63	
59⅞	33	Cenco Ins	.32	111	53⅞	56½	53⅞	56⅞	+⅜
39¼	29⅞	Centex Corp		120	37⅞	37⅞	36	36⅞	—1½
27	20¼	Cen Hud	1.28	72	23½	24½	24½	24½	—⅛
29½	23¼	CentlLi	1.56	57	24⅞	25	23⅞	24⅞	
12⅞	17½	CentIPS	1.20	22	19½	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	—⅛
26⅞	21	CenLaE	1.04	27	21⅞	22⅞	21⅞	22⅞	+⅛
51½	16½	CenMPw	1.20	13	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞	19⅞

Bonn to Repay 5.9 Billion DM Of '71 Surtax

10 Percent Levy Was Anti-Inflation Device

BONN, March 15 (AP-DJ).—The government will refund a total of 5.9 billion deutsche marks that taxpayers paid in a special anti-inflationary 10 percent surtax, Economics and Finance Minister Karl Schiller told parliament today.

The repayment will be made in one installment around June 15, he stated.

The surtax was decreed last year in order to bring Germany's economic boom under control by curtailing spending. When it introduced the tax, the government said it would be temporary and refundable.

Mr. Schiller said about 2 billion DM would be refunded to corporations and about 3.9 billion DM to wage and income tax payers.

Mr. Schiller expressed "confidence and trust" in Germany's economic future, though he said the present climate requires a continued policy of economic stabilization which will affect budgetary policy at federal, state and communal levels.

He appealed to employers to follow the "moderate" wage policy of the workers' unions and hold down prices, especially for consumer goods.

His speech came under heavy fire from the opposition Christian Democratic party. Their main economics speaker, Franz-Josef Strauss, accused Mr. Schiller of window-dressing for the ruling coalition with an eye to possible early elections this year.

Caution Expressed

BONN, March 15 (Reuters).—A more cautious view of Germany's economy than that put to parliament this morning by Mr. Schiller came from banking association president Alwin Muenchmeyer.

Speaking to a meeting of the association, Mr. Muenchmeyer warned against over-optimistic assessments and artificial stimulation of the economic climate. Production trends are not now as worrying as they were in 1966-67, but the pressure of costs and wages has become heavier, stifling industrial investment, he said.

To Mr. Schiller's "the recession is not happening," Mr. Muenchmeyer echoed, "The recession is happening—this time mostly in industry's cash-boxes."

FINANCIAL NEWS AND NOTES

U.K. Grants North Sea Licenses

Britain's Minister for Industry Sir John Eden has announced the allocation of further petroleum production licenses for the British continental shelf. In all, 75 companies or groups have been allotted 282 blocks and at least 224 exploration wells, involving an investment of over $520 million, are to be drilled over the next six years.

Norway to Set Up Oil Directorate

The Norwegian government says that a state-owned oil company and an oil directorate will be established on Jan. 1 next year. The company will take care of the government's business interests in the oil activities on the Norwegian continental shelf, including the Norwegian part of the North Sea. Both the company and the oil directorate will be set up in Stavanger, according to the plans.

RCA Plans Watch-Size TV Camera

RCA Corp. says it has developed a research model of a black and white television camera employing a solid-state "eye" that could make possible future TV cameras as small as a wrist watch. RCA says the camera's imaging sensor is a silicon integrated circuit rather than the conventional vacuum tube. "Considerable" research is still required, RCA adds, but the development is a "significant" step toward an all solid-state camera.

Citroën in Yugoslav Venture

Citroën, of France, is to link up with local interests in Yugoslavia to set up plants aimed at producing up to 35,000 cars a year, the company reports. Citroën, owned by Italy's Fiat and the French Michelin group, would have a 49 percent interest in the venture, the statement says. A Yugoslav firm already builds about 9,000 vehicles a year under license from Citroën, the report notes.

Matsushita Develops Video System

Matsushita Electric Industrial Co. says it has developed a video transmission system which enables transmission of various images via telephone lines. The system, called Soft Video Fax, transmits a video signal extracted from television signals through a telephone line and reproduces it on a television receiver as a still picture in about 50 seconds, Matsushita says.

U.S. Farm Exports Seen Declining

U.S. exports of agricultural products in 1972 will total about $7.4 billion, down about $400 million from 1971's record level, the Department of Agriculture estimates. Reduced exports of wheat and feedgrains are expected to account for most of the decline. Wheat, feedgrain and soybean shipments this year have been significantly affected by work stoppages at U.S. ports, the department says, adding that some customers have shifted to alternate sources of supply as a result.

Sato Says There's No Plan For a New Yen Revaluation

TOKYO, March 15 (Reuters).—Prime Minister Eisaku Sato assured parliament today that there was no government plan for a further yen revaluation.

There has been considerable speculation in financial circles here recently that Japan would soon be forced to revalue the yen again because of continuing large balance-of-payments surpluses and growing foreign reserves.

Meanwhile, Japanese exchange banks are asking the Finance Ministry for permission to lend some of the dollars deposited with them in the Eurodollar market, banking sources report.

The ministry deposited $200 million last month on the condition that the funds be used to repay banks' short-term trade debts to U.S. banks.

The ministry is expected to make more deposits of this type in the future in an effort to reduce its external reserves, which reached $18.478 billion at the end of February.

Some bankers believe the ministry planned to let Japanese banks repay $2.5 billion to $3 billion in this way, but sources said Japanese banks would not like to repay such a large amount of debts to U.S. banks.

The sources also said the dollar deposits sometimes remain idle until the short-term debts fall due. The present rules specifically ban the banks from lending the deposits in the Eurodollar market.

But the banks believe the funds could sometimes be employed more profitably in the Eurodollar market than in repaying debts to U.S. banks, the sources said.

Bowater Profit Drops 36.4 Percent in 1971

LONDON, March 15 (AP-DJ).—Bowater Paper Corp. net profit fell a sharp 36.4 percent in 1971, the company reported today.

It said net profit was £4.99 million, down from £7.85 million in 1970. Sales also declined, falling 13.4 percent to £271.4 million from the previous year's £313.4 million.

Bowater failed to declare a final dividend, making the total for the year 5 pence compared with 10 pence in 1970.

U.K. Output Up in Month

LONDON, March 15 (AP-DJ).—Industrial output in Britain rose in January, the first gain since September, despite the seven-week national coal strike that started Jan. 8.

The central statistical office reported today that the seasonally-adjusted index of industrial output rose to 124.4 in January from 123.9 in December. The index is based on 1963 equalling 100.

The index has drifted down since the September figure of 126.3. By contrast, in January 1971, the index was at 126.8.

According to provisional estimates, production in the three months November through January was 1 percent lower than in the preceding August-October period. The office noted that the latest three-month average was affected both by the coal strike and by the overtime ban in the coal industry that preceded the strike.

However, the strike did not have its greatest impact until February, when the government introduced power cuts that reduced industry to three-day weeks.

Soviet Output Up

MOSCOW, March 15 (AP).—Soviet industrial production in the first two months of the year increased 7.3 percent over the same period last year, the central statistical board reported today.

Labor productivity, a crucial factor in Soviet economic planning, rose 5.7 percent.

The statistics indicate that industry met planned targets for all key products during this period, the official news agency Tass reported.

The preliminary report gave no total production figures but expressed the economic results in percentages of the previous year.

The biggest growth was reported for passenger cars, up 48 percent, and digital program controlled machine tools, up 32 percent.

Nigeria Seeks Oil Share Over 20%

LAGOS, Nigeria, March 15 (Reuters).—Nigeria will ask for more than a 20 percent participation when it opens negotiations with oil companies prospecting here, the Commissioner for Mines and Power, Shettima Ali Monguno, said today.

Speaking to reporters on his return from the Organization of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC) meeting in Beirut, he also said negotiations with the companies will begin immediately.

But he did not disclose what precise percentage Nigeria would demand.

U.S. Ready For Monetary Conference

Connally Seeking Ways To Bypass Group of 10

By Hobart Rowen

WASHINGTON, March 15 (WP).—Treasury Secretary John B. Connally announced today that the United States is ready to begin conferring with other nations on all issues involved "in building a new monetary system," including the touchy question of convertibility of the dollar.

As a first step, he announced that he had directed Under Secretary Paul A. Volcker to explore with his counterparts abroad a new forum for the discussions that would by-pass the Group of Ten, the so-called "rich men's club" of nations.

Mr. Volcker would also "explore possible solutions" to the substantive questions involved.

"In the light of his discussions," Mr. Connally told the Council on Foreign Relations, "I am prepared to participate in meetings—formal or informal—as may be needed to facilitate progress in these matters."

But Mr. Connally's speech was a tough exposition of the U.S. position on international monetary matters, making clear he thought that the problems were complex, and that "reform of the world's trade and payments structure will not be achieved quickly or easily."

Reply to Critics

In obvious response to European criticisms that the United States has been dragging its feet since the Smithsonian agreement on new currency rates on Dec. 18, Mr. Connally said:

"I have sometimes heard the accusation that I have become a sort of bully-boy on the manicured playing fields of international finance. You will not expect me to accept that characterization. But I will plead guilty to speaking in plain words as directly as I can . . . our friends abroad should know of our determination to solve those problems, with goodwill but with firm resolve."

Mr. Connally made clear that he thought some Europeans were pressing for "premature commitments" on convertibility.

On the question of using some group other than the Group of Ten, Mr. Connally pointed out that it is limited to the big nations, and excludes the poor. He suggested that the "representational pattern of the IMF executive board provides one possible approach."

Mr. Connally is known to feel that the group is now overdominated by the Europeans, and that at several key points in recent discussions the European finance ministers blocked American initiatives by insisting that trade matters were not within their purview.

The mechanism in view apparently is a "Group of Twenty," paralleling the IMF executive board, but drawing on finance ministers and central bankers rather than the lesser bureaucrats who sit on the IMF board.

Production Up 0.7% in U.S.

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP-DJ).—Industrial production rose 0.7 percent in February to a seasonally adjusted 108 percent of the 1967 average, the Federal Reserve Board reported today.

The January level was an upward revised 108.2 percent. At the end of February the index was 3.1 percent ahead of a year ago.

The Fed said output gains were widespread in consumer goods equipment and materials. Auto assemblies rose 3.5 percent to an annual rate of about 8.5 million units.

Production of household appliances, carpeting and furniture increased further, and output of most business equipment also climbed.

Profit-Taking Trims Wall St. Rise

By Vartanig G. Vartan

NEW YORK, March 15 (NYT).—The stock market moved forward with modest gains today, providing essentially a carbon copy of the previous session—as an air of caution hung over the New York Stock Exchange.

The caution has stemmed principally from concern over the strength of the dollar in European currency markets. It has provided some traders with an excuse to take profits and some domestic investors with a rationale for taking to the sidelines.

The Dow Jones industrial average, ahead more than 5 at mid-session, lost a bit of steam by the final bell. It finished with a gain of 3.31 at 937.31. Yesterday's advance of 5.34 gave the Dow a back-to-back gain totaling nearly 9 points—but not enough to compensate for the Monday setback of 11.21, the market's biggest loss in four months.

The two volume leaders today were hit by profit-taking and they also produced the largest declines among the 15 most active issues.

Dollar Problems Cited for Caution

Matsushita Electric dropped 1 1/8 to 25 7/8. Late in the session, a block of 212,700 shares at 25 1/2 was crossed. Meanwhile, officials said that sales and profits for fiscal 1972 should show increases over 1971.

Hospital Corp. of America, the second most active stock, plunged 3 3/4 to 51 3/8. Its low for the day was 50 1/2.

Both of these stocks recently had traded near their respective highs.

Cerro Corp., another loser on the active roster, slipped 7/8 to 14 3/8. Earlier this week, the metals concern reduced its previously announced net income for 1971.

Tool Research, another big loser, slumped 3 7/8 to 53 7/8, despite its report of a substantial increase in the latest six-month earnings.

Among other glamour stocks, gains of a point or more appeared in Honeywell, Avon Products, Simplicity Pattern and International Business Machines.

Volume totaled 19.46 million shares, down from yesterday's 22.37 million—a figure that was swollen by a block of 5,245,000 shares of American Motors. Today, American Motors eased 1/4 to 7 1/4.

Meanwhile, the OTC market did somewhat better than the American Stock Exchange although neither market showed a definite trend.

The exchange's price index lost ground on profit-taking in the afternoon and closed off 0.04 at 23.17. A total of 542 issues declined while 410 rose.

It was slightly different in the OTC market where the NASDAQ industrial index rose 0.35 to 137.65. Of the 2,917 NASDAQ issues traded, 755 advanced, 635 fell and 1,477 were unchanged.

NASDAQ actives included Nation Wide (A), 15 7/8, up 1 8, National Patent, 61, up 1 1/2, Rank, 29 1/8, unchanged, and Clinton Oil, 2 1/4, up 3/16.

Turnover on the exchange expanded to 5.84 million shares from 5.22 million yesterday.

Turnover in the counter market improved today and rose to 10.99 million from 9.69 million.

The bond market, meanwhile, extended its retreat for the third consecutive day as concern over the course of future monetary policy continued to weigh on the market.

Corporates closed 1/4 point lower, government intermediates closed 1/4 to 3/8 point lower and long-term bonds were off about 1/4 point.

To Trim Rise to 1.8%

U.S. Price Unit Toughens Line on Average Increases

WASHINGTON, March 15 (AP-DJ).—The Price Commission has adopted a tougher policy on term-limit pricing, which gives companies flexibility to lift quotes on individual items if they agree to hold down the average of their price increases.

Currently, companies promising to hold their average price increases to 2 percent over 12 months may lift prices on individual products as much as they want.

But the commission has voted to trim to 1.8 percent the average increase allowed under these agreements and to place an 8 percent ceiling on price boosts for any product or product line. The stricter policy is expected to be announced soon, perhaps today.

Commission insiders say the revised approach indicates the panel's growing concern about its ability to meet its goal of slowing the annual rate of price inflation to 2.5 percent by the end of the year.

Price controllers were upset by the spurt in the February wholesale price index, which climbed at a seasonally-adjusted annual rate of 8.4 percent while about half the rise was in agricultural products, which are not subject to the controls. The important industrial commodities sector of the index, composed of items that are subject to control, rose at an adjusted annual rate of 4.8 percent.

Fed Signals Tighter Policy On Money

NEW YORK, March 15 (AP-DJ).—The Federal Reserve System gave what dealers called a clear signal of tightening montary policy yesterday. The move came with a boosting to 3 3/4 from 3 1/2 percent in the rate on so-called repurchase agreements, a type of loan by which the Fed pumps funds into the money market.

Separately, the Fed purchased $350 million of Treasury bills for customers' accounts, presumably for foreign central banks. Interestingly, Fed officials removed the veil of secrecy that for years prohibited dealers from discussing such transactions with anyone.

Through it all, short-term interest rates again registered sharp increases in almost all sectors of the money market.

Analysts said the rate increases made it almost certain that the handful of commercial banks with a 4 1/2 prime, or minimum, interest rate on corporate loans will soon boost their basic fee to 4 3/4 percent, the going level elsewhere.

Taking center stage was the Fed's injecting funds into the banking system through repurchase agreements, under which it buys securities from dealers who agree to buy them back later and pay a specified rate of interest over the period. That 3 3/4 percent rate yesterday was sharply above the going 3 1/4 percent rate earlier in the year and a 1/4 percentage point above the previous such transaction.

Dealers viewed the action as a move to supply funds to the banking network to counteract a growing pinch on bank funds. But they said the boost to 3 3/4 percent was a clear indication that the nation's money managers wanted short-term interest rates to rise and that the injection was solely to meet unusual current needs.

Company Reports

Marcor

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (million)	854.5	810.4
Profits (millions).	26.07	25.3
Per Share	0.84	0.83
Year		
Revenue (millions)	2,988.7	2,804.9
Profits (millions).	57.5	59.6
Per Share	1.64	1.77

R. H. Macy

Second Quarter	1972	1971
Revenue (millions)	335.1	306.0
Profits (millions).	16.0	14.3
Per Share	1.62	1.47
First Half		
Revenue (millions)	581.9	534.8
Profits (millions).	21.4	18.7
Per Share	2.15	1.91

Sears, Roebuck

Fourth Quarter	1971	1970
Revenue (millions)	2,925.5	2,614.4
Profits (millions).	215.9	175.9
Per Share	1.38	1.14
Year		
Revenue (million)	10,006.0	9,250.0
Profits (millions).	550.9	463.7
Per Share	3.56	3.01

Walter Kidde

Fourth Quarter*	1971	1970
Revenue (millions).	174.5	191.0
Profits (millions)..	7.8	2.8
Per Share	0.62	0.15
*Indicated.		
Year		
Revenue (millions).	702.9	822.9
Profits (millions)..	27.1	19.3
Per Share	2.45	1.68

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March, 1972.

Toronto Stocks

Closing prices on March 15, 1972

INDUSTRIALS	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
7930 Abitibi	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
1800 Acklands	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
1350 Agra Ind	11¾	11½	11½	+ ¼
571 Alla G A	55½	55	55½	
225 Algom Ry	9¼	9¼	9¼	+ ¼
3395 Argus pf C	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅛
925 All Sug	7⅞	7	7	
25401 BK Nova S	35½	35¼	35½	+ ¼
9017 Bell Can	45¾	45½	45½	— ¼
B C Forest	24¼	23½	23¾	—1¼
3700 Block Bros	3.65	3.60	3.60	
1178 Bovis	2.25	2.20	2.20	+.05
21425 B P Can	16⅛	15⅞	15¾	
400 Burns	14¼	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
11285 Calg Pow	26	25⅞	25⅞	— ⅛
400 Can Pack	17⅞	17⅞	17⅞	
4950 CanPerm Mtg	18⅞	8¼	13½	— ⅛
1100 Cdn Cie S	18	18	18	
700 Cdn Hydro	13⅜	13¼	13⅜	
8370 Cdn ImBk	28⅛	27⅝	27⅝	— ⅜
17304 Cdn Ind Gas	10½	10	10½	+ ½
10 Cdn Tire	42½	42½	42½	
4985 Celan Can	5½	5⅜	5½	+ ⅛
505 CnwithN Inns	13½	13½	13½	
7300 Con Build	2.30	2.10	2.25	+.15
4775 Consum Gas	19¼	19	19¼	+ ¼
1400 Cygnus A	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+ ⅛
1163 Cygnus B	6⅜	6¼	6⅜	+ ¼
1925 Dom Fdrs	27	26⅝	27	+ ¼
25715 Dom Stores	16⅝	15½	16⅝	+ ⅜
1295 duPont Can	24½	24¼	24½	+ ¼
100 Dylex Div A	11⅞	11⅞	11⅞	+ ⅛
100 Emco	6⅞	6⅞	6⅞	
1346 Falcon	94	91¼	91	+2½
4300 Fed Grain	8½	8⅜	8½	
20 GenDist Can	22⅜	22⅜	22⅜	
275 Gt L Pap	17¾	17¾	17¾	— ⅛
145 Gt W Life	61	60½	60½	— ½
530 Greyhd Can	18⅞	18¾	18¾	
3257 Guar Trust	14	13⅝	13¾	— ⅛
25628 Gulf Can	28¾	28	28	— ⅝
425 Hawk Sid	2.65	2.60	2.60	
3873 Hudsons Bay	19⅞	19½	19½	— ⅜
825 Huron & Erie	28⅝	25	28⅝	+ ¾
1450 IAC Ltd	19⅞	19⅝	19⅞	+ ¼
385 Indusmin	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	+ ⅛
440 Inglis	14½	14¼	14½	— ¼
2880 Inland Gas	15⅞	15⅞	15⅞	+ ⅜
6620 Interpool	25½	22¾	23½	+ ⅜
1575 Int P Line	32⅛	31⅜	31⅜	— ¼
3250 Inv Grp A	10	9⅞	9⅞	
400 Kaiser Res	3.90	3.00	3.85	
791 Labatt J	22¼	22	22	— ¾
3200 Lk Oni Cem	3.95	3.65	3.90	+.05
100 L Secord	11⅜	11⅜	11⅜	— ¼
1450 Loe	3.80	3.70	3.70	
20200 MacM Bl	26½	26¼	26½	
350 Metro Strs	18	18	18	
3810 Moore	42	41⅜	41⅜	— ⅛
350 Morse Ro A	12½	12½	12½	+ ⅛
14451 Norand	39½	39	39½	+ ⅜
8683 Nor Ctl G	14⅝	14⅜	14½	— ⅛
368 DSF Ind	5⅞	5⅞	5⅞	
4575 Oshawa A	13½	13¼	13½	— ¼
1500 Pemina A	7½	7½	7½	
655 Petrofina	25	24¼	24¼	— ¼
1450 Reed Shaw	10	9⅞	9⅞	— ¼
7 0 Rothmans	18½	18½	18½	+ ½
550 Scotts Rest	17½	17½	17½	
2600 Secur Can	4.65	4.50	4.55	—.05
26985 Shell Can A	40¼	39¾	40	— ⅛
4712 Simpsn Ltd	24⅞	24⅝	24½	— ⅜
324 Simo Str A	36½	36	36	— ½
550 Stelar Sil	11½	11⅜	11½	+ ⅜
850 Std Brsng Ltd	15¾	15⅝	15½	+ ½
10881 Steel Can	30⅜	30⅛	30⅜	+ ¼
2765 Texaco Can	44	43⅝	44	+ ¼
140 Thom Newsp	33½	33½	33½	+ ½
3369 Tor Dm Bk	30⅞	30⅜	30⅝	+ ⅛
2450 Trad Grp A	17¼	16⅝	17	+ ¼
5765 Trans Can	42½	42	42½	+ ¼
2135 Trans Mt	24¼	23¾	23¾	— ¼
100 Un Car Can	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	— ¼
17675 Un Gas Can	14	13⅞	13⅞	— ⅛
1848 Weldwood	12½	12⅜	12⅜	— ⅛
975 Westn Init	12¼	11⅞	12¼	+ ¼
875 W Cdn Seed	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
500 Westgh Can	18¾	18¾	18¾	— ¾
120 Weston	17¾	17¾	17¾	
575 White Pass	11	11	11	
425 Woodward	26½	26¾	26½	
MINES				
7230 Asnica	2.00	2.00	2.00	—.05
500 Aumor	2.38	2.38	2.38	—.08
2113 Beth Cop	21.87	21.50	21.87	+.37
1200 Bralor	2.45	2.40	2.40	—.05
3349 Branda	5.50	5.45	5.50	
33141 Brun MS	3.55	3.45	3.50	—.05
1200 Camfla	3.35	3.30	3.30	—.10
1200 Can Tung	1.56	1.54	1.56	—.04
550 Cassiar	19.75	19.75	19.75	
34055 Chmsley	2.62	2.55	2.60	+.05
2222 Coldstr	2.56	2.55	2.56	+.05
6230 C Morris	1.93	1.93	1.93	+.02
7103 C Rambir	1.95	1.89	1.95	+.10
575 Canwest	8.10	7.90	7.90	—.10
7230 Copperf	1.61	1.57	1.63	
200 Crpmt	8.95	8.75	8.95	+.25
9390 Denis	30.75	30.25	30.25	+.25
100 East Sull	5.25	5.25	5.25	
8455 Falcon C	13.50	13.25	13.37	
7165 Giant Mak	5.75	5.55	5.55	—.20
200 Granduc	5.25	5.25	5.25	+.10
17 Holling	42.50	42.50	42.50	
669 Int Mogul	10.87	10.75	10.75	—.12
3416 Kerr Ad	9.70	9.65	9.65	
3325 La Luz	7.20	6.70	7.00	+.30
186 Liberian	9.90	9.90	9.90	—.10
111 LL Lac	1.90	1.95	1.90	—.05
1455 Madeln	4.25	4.15	4.25	+.05
4250 Mattag	37.75	36.75	37.62	+1.00
1300 Newcon	5.25	5.30	5.30	—.20
4200 Orchan	4.30	4.20	4.25	
945 Patino	25.75	25.50	25.75	+.25
2095 Pina P)	35.05	34.75	35.00	
55575 Placer	35.25	34.75	35.05	+.25
1730 Rayrock	1.35	1.33	1.33	—.02
17395 Sharrit	16.53	16.25	16.37	+.12
1822 Sigma	5.50	5.40	5.45	—.05
8250 Sleep R	2.50	2.45	2.51	+.05
750 Sullivan	3.25	3.15	3.25	—.05
3420 Teck A	5.85	5.62	5.83	+.15
5950 Teck B	5.25	5.10	5.15	—.05
1105 Un Keno	4.00	4.05	4.00	+.15
6822 Un Siscoe	1.40	1.36	1.36	—.02
2430 Upp Can	2.32	2.30	2.30	—.5
215 W Mines	3.65	3.50	3.53	—.10
1330 Yk Bear	4.55	4.50	4.50	—.05
OIL & GAS				
760 Alminex	5.75	5.65	5.75	+.10
1700 A Duasar	6.50	6.35	6.50	+.15
8550 B P Oil	5.90	5.75	5.80	—.10
561 Can Del	12.37	12.25	12.30	—.12
56591 Chief Dev	11.25	10.25	10.87	+.62
1700 Clark C	4.05	4.00	4.00	+.05
553 Francan	6.75	6.53	6.53	—.25
1500 Gt Cdn Oil	6.30	6.05	6.10	—.25
4700 Gt Plain	33.62	32.12	33.12	—.62
8366 Houston	2.58	2.45	2.50	—.05
8705 Nat Petro	2.53	2.25	2.28	—.02
10250 Pan Can	17.12	16.75	17.00	+.25
14171 Pan Ocn	13.25	12.61	13.00	+.25
800 Patrol	1.28	1.26	1.26	+.01
12524 Pwace G	1.04	1.00	1.00	—.02
39315 Siebens	11.12	10.37	10.50	
14784 Spoonsr	1.05	1.00	1.00	—.03
1000 Voyager	5.00	5.00	5.0	+.05

Total sales 2,778, shares.

Montreal Stocks

	High	Low	Last	Ch'ge
925 Algoma	14⅞	14¼	14¼	+ ⅛
11117 Bank Mont	23⅜	20⅛	20⅛	— ⅛
470 Bomardisr	7¾	7½	7½	— ⅛
2750 Brinco	5½	5½	5½	— ⅛
585 Can Cement	53	52¾	53	+ ½
100 Cdn Int Pow	27	27	27	— ½
300 Con Bath	9	8¾	9	+ ⅛
292 Cnz Zell A	18½	18½	18½	— ¼
160 Dom Bridgs	27¼	27¼	27¼	
2250 Dom Textl	24⅛	23½	24	+1
6845 Fncl Col	20½	20¼	20½	+ ⅛
300 Imasco	22½	22⅜	22½	+ ¼
245 Ivaco	16¼	16¼	16¼	— ¼
2200 Laur Fin	13⅛	13	13	
8125 Maison A	23⅛	22¾	23	
300 Molson B	22¼	22¼	22¼	— ⅛
200 Mtl Trust	20¾	20⅜	20⅜	— ⅛
230 Phoenix C	9.50	9.50	9.50	
9060 Power Cp	9	8¾	8⅞	
1200 Price Co	7½	7⅜	7⅜	— ⅜
2040 Royal Bank	33½	33⅛	33⅛	
910 Royal Trst	43½	40½	40½	— ¼
1239 Steinerg A	26¼	26¼	26¼	+ ⅛
3730 Super Elec	2.95	2.75	2.75	—.05
530 Velcro Ind	21½	21½	21½	— ½
1750 Zellers	14⅞	14½	14⅝	+ ⅛

Total Sales 1,059,705 shares.

European Gold Markets

March 15, 1972

	Op	CL	N.C.
London	48.30	48.37	— 0.04
Zurich	48.35	48.42	Unch.
Paris (12.5 kilo)	48.60	48.49	— 0.14

U.S. dollars per ounce.

European Markets

(Yesterday's closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	69.80
Algembank	307.50
Amrobank	68
A'dam Rubb.	42
Fokker	36
Heineken	271.50
H.V.A.	87
Holland-Am.	99
Hoogovens	67.40
I.O.S. Ltd.	40.20
I.P.I.	52.00
K.L.M.	118
Phillips new.	41.30
Robeco	246.50
Rolinco	105.50
Royal Dutch	114.60
Unilever	133.90
Var.Machine.	108

Brussels

Arbed	4,600
Asid.d.Mines	1,950
Cock-Ougree.	1,072
Electrobel	5,900
Lambert	2,070
Pétrofina	4,210
Ph.Gevaert.	1,730
Soc.Générale	2,600
Solvay	2,600
Un.M^^ière.	1,575

Düsseldorf

AEG	164.50
Aug.Thyssen.	79.90
BASF	156
Bayer	140.70
Commerzbk.	249.50
Cont Gummi.	114.50
Daimler-Benz	364
Demag	153
DeutBank	337
DresdeBank.	277.50
G.u.S Aktien.	90.20
Hoechster	146.50
Hoesch	67
Karstadt	388
Kaufhof	285
KHD	133.50
Lufthansa	75
Mannesmann	157.30
Metallgesell.	327
Rheinstahl	97.70
RWE new	186.50
Siemens	245.20
Veba	153.50
Volkswagen	165.10

London

Anglo-AmCp.	2.96
Anglo-Amin.	—
BarclayBank.	9.00
BeechamGr.	3.00
Bowater	1.53
BritAmTob.	3.25
Brit.Oxygen.	3.70
Brit.Petrole.	5.66
Brit.LeyM.	0.4434
Chartered	2.46
Courtaulds	1.28
Chrysler	0.34
Dagenham	0.06
DeBeer Def.	2.60
Decca Rec.	3.58
Distillers	1.80½
Dunlop	1.90
ElMusind	2.37
FreeStGed.	5.70
GEC	1.78
Glaxo Gr.	4.94
Gt.Univ.S.	3.01
Guinn. S.	2.12
Hawker-Sidd.	2.64
Hudson-Bay.	9.65
ImpChem.	2.72

IDS Mgt new	$1.50
MarkSpen.	2.98
MetalBox	3.97
Nichols	0.55
RandMines.	1.42
RankOr.	9.70
RoyalDutch.	£14⅝
R.T.Z.	2.36
Shell	2.21
Tube Invest.	4.83
Union Corp	2.17
Vickers	0.91½
WarLn½	£42
West Deep.	3.80
West Drlet.	6.80
West Hold.	9.00
West Min.	1.40
Woolworth.	1.34
ZCI.	0.47

Paris

AirLiquide	358.90
Béghin	158.50
BNCI	—
Can Pacific.	22.50
C.G.E.	421
C.S.F.	95.10
Citroën	80
CieBancaire.	482
Créd.Comm.	159.60
Créd.Lyonn.	32.40
DeBeer's 100.	33
EssoStand.	127.20
Fin.Par.BP.	242
Fr.Pétrole	221
GerDan.	374
IBM	1,833
ImpOil	164
IntNickCan.	170.90
Mach.Bull.	82.70
Michelin	1,224
Mobil	202.70
Nicholas Ltd.	117.10
OmniumPhi.	225
PatheMarc.	64
Péchiney	146.10
Peugeot	271
Radio Techn.	203.50
Rh.Poulenc.	175.50
RioTinto.	29.70
RoyalDutch.	181
St.Gobain.	156
Schneider	175
Shell	216.10
Simca	61
Soc.Générale.	214.10
SuezCieFin.	333
Thomson	109
Ugine-Kuhl.	144
Youngs1½%	—

Milan

Fiat	2,074
Finsider	219½
General	47,190
Italsider	350
LaRinas	228
Montedis	673
Olivetti	1,505
Pirelli	1,402
SniaVisco	1,332
Terni	160

Zurich

Alusuisse	2,140
B.Beveri	1,360
Ciba-Geigy	2,870
Cr.Suisse	4,250
Fischer	1,255
HoffRoche bl.	192,500
Nestlé	3,330
SandOz	4,850
Sté B.Suisse	4,110
Sulzer	2,800
U.B. Suisse	4,250

Market Summary

March 15, '72

Most Actives—New York

Matsuch El	210,200	23⅞	—3⅛
Hospit Am	256,200	5⅛	—3⅛
Occidan Pet	204,300	12½	+ ⅞
Th.Akol	201,200	20⅛	+1⅛
Crown Zell	184,300	30⅛	— ⅛
Corro Corp	183,700	14⅝	— ⅛
SCM Corp	183,600	21⅛	+ ⅜
Braniff Air	155,000	18	+ ½
Am Motors	153,400	7¼	— ¼
Boise Cascd	133,500	13½	— ⅜
Chase Manh	125,100	55¼	— ⅛
Nwsr Ind	120,200	35	— ⅞
Am TelnTel	120,100	44¾	— ⅛
Pac GasEl	115,400	30¼	— ⅛
Texaco Inc	112,000	32¼	— ⅜

Volume, all stocks: 18,460,000 shares.
Volume, 15 stocks: 2,590,900 shares.
Ratio, 15 stocks: 13.3 percent.
Average price, 15 stocks: $27.87.
New 1971-72 highs 62; lows 6.
Issues traded 1o: 1,703.
Advances: 763; declines: 680; unchanged: 310.
N.Y. stock index: 60.06 +0.07; industrials: 68.21 +0.08; transportation: 84.09 —0.03; utility: 38.90 —0.08; finance: 77.01 +0.44.

Most Actives—American

Whittak wt	122,300	5	— ½
AVEMCO	113,800	10⅞	— ½
Nytronics	69,600	3⅞	+ ⅜
Van Dorn	65,200	27⅞	—2
Milgo Elect	58,600	27⅞	— 2⅛
Kalvex Inc	55,300	8⅞	— ⅛
Drew Natl	54,000	10⅞	— ⅛
STP Corp	54,400	26⅞	+ ⅜
Calcomp	53,700	21⅞	—3⅛
Austral Oil	52,300	29⅞	

Approx total stock sales 5,840,000
Stock sales year ago 5,457,055

American Stock Index:

High	Low	Close	N.C.
28.42	28.03	28.37	—.04

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Net
30 Ind	935.73	945.44	929.18	937.31	+ 3.31
20 Trn	261.85	263.53	260.03	261.42	+ 0.16
15 Util	115.16	115.83	114.46	115.19	+ 0.10
65 Stk	324.49	327.33	322.25	324.61	+ 0.72

Standard & Poor's

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
425 Industrials	120.60	118.98	119.71	+.15
20 Railroads	47.64	47.03	47.35	+.24
55 Utilities	57.53	57.73	56.11	+.03
500 Stocks	103.56	107.07	107.75	+.14

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
March 14	291,154	545,543	3,914
March 13	303,143	651,289	4,633
March 10	316,563	583,148	2,920
March 9	343,229	519,424	1,678
March 8	322,872	600,702	2,570

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS-42

Ander Clayt	GtNorNek	Questor
Baker OT	GtFLifeHold	Questr pfA
Bard CR	Halliburtn	Revco DS
Berkey Pho	Harsco Cp	Rex Chein
Cdn Pacif	Hoemr Wal	Riviana Fds
CmE 1.90pf	Inland Stl	Rollins Inc
Conrac Cp	Kidde pfB	SJoe Min
Copwd Steel	Long IL pfK	SanFalnd pf
Cox Bdcsl	Magic Chef	Shelter Glob
CTS Corp	Marion L wt	Shelir 1.40pf
Cunn Drug	Martey Co	Shelir 1.35pf
Dana Corp	Medusa PC	Signl 2.20pf
Dr Pepper	Metromed	Super Valu
Elect Assoc	Munford pf	Templa Ind
EMI Ltd	Nat Starch	Thiokol
Essex Intl	Nwt Bancp	VF Corp
Falstaff	Owens Crg	War Swasey
Fisher Fds	Park Hannif	Watkins Jhn
Florida Stl	Peoples Drg	Winn Dixie
Global Mar	PotEl 4.04pf	XTRA Inc
Gould Inc n	Purolator	

NEW LOWS-6

ChiMilw Cp	Drexel BdF	Rite Aid wt
Divers Ind	GtAm Mtg	Shakespre

One Dollar—

LONDON (AP-DJ).—The late or closing interbank rates for the dollar on the major international exchanges: March 15, 1972

	Today	Previous
Bltr. ($ per £)	2.6210-12	2.6203
Belg. fr. (A)	43.91-.66	43.92-.93
Belg. fr. (B)	43.93-.95	43.54-.61
Deutsche mark	3.1640	3.1645
Danish krone	6.9543-55	6.9460-.95
Escudo	28.80-.90	
Fr. fr. (A)	4.885-.89	4.8875-.8925
Fr. fr. (B)	4.0330-40	5.0290-.0335
Guilder	3.1810-20	3.1805-15
Israeli pound	4.20	4.20
Lira	582.05	580.5-581.2
Peseta	64.45-.45	64.47-.48
Schilling	22.08-.08	22.90-.91
Sw. krona	4.7665-80	4.7565-.80
Swiss franc	3.8430-50	3.8365-75
Yen	301.89	301.90

A—Free; B—Commercial.

New York Stock Exchange Trading

(Continued from Page 8)

—1971-72— High	Low	Stocks and Div.	Sls. in $ 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
8⅞	4	Simm Prec	25	6⅞	6⅞	6⅝	6⅝	
47¾	30¼	Simmon .80a	144	41⅞	41⅞	40⅝	40⅝	—1⅛
166	94	SimpPa1 .90b	18	155½	156½	155½	156½	+1
92⅞	63¼	SingerCo 2.40	188	86⅝	90½	88¾	90	+1¼
120	82	Singer pf3.50	8	115	117	115	115½	+ ⅜
36	20½	SkaggCo .40	233	30	30⅛	30	30	+ ⅛
52⅝	40¼	Skelly Oil 1	12	47½	47¼	47¼	47½	— ⅛
33⅞	17	Skil Cp .20e	42	31⅞	32⅝	31⅞	32⅝	+1⅛
69⅝	27	Skytine .20	251	64¾	64¾	64	64¼	— ⅜
58¼	44⅝	SmithAO 1.40	3	54½	55	54½	55	+ ⅜
35¼	16½	Smith Intl .40	23	30⅞	32	30⅞	31¾	+1
41¾	47½	Smith KF 2	43	58¼	58⅝	58¼	58⅝	+ ⅝
30	20⅛	Smucker .70	1	29¼	29¼	29¼	29¼	— ⅛
19⅝	12	Sola Bas .50	9	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	
9⅛	4½	Sonesta	43	9⅛	9⅛	8⅞	9	— ⅛
36⅝	14¼	Sony Cp .04e	271	33¼	33¼	33	33⅛	— ⅝
		Sony fn.04e	4	29⅞	29⅞	29⅝	29⅝	
53¼	39⅝	SouLine 1.87a	6	53⅛	53⅛	53¼	53¼	
22⅞	15⅝	SDS Cons .50	10	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	18⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	29⅝	SCarEG 1.38	74	25	25¼	25	25	
39½	32	SC EG pf2.50	1	35½	35½	35½	35½	—1
29	23½	SoJarIn 1.52b	7	24¾	24¾	24¾	24¾	— ⅛
24⅝	15½	Southdwn Inc	98	22⅝	22⅝	21⅞	22	— ¾
42⅞	29½	Sodwn pf1.80	11	38⅝	38⅝	38	38¼	— ¼
21¼	17	SoeastPS 1.28	4	18	18¼	18	18¼	+ ⅛
35½	25¼	SoCalEd 1.56	240	27½	27½	27	27	— ⅛
28¾	18⅛	South Co 1.30	381	21⅛	22	21½	21⅞	+ ⅛
38⅞	29¾	SouInGE 1.86	11	36½	36¾	36½	36½	
60⅝	38	SouNGas 1.40	103	43⅛	43⅛	43⅛	43½	+¾
49⅝	35	Southn Pac 2	219	49½	49⅝	49⅛	49¼	+ ⅜
100	62⅛	SouRlty 3.20	33	95½	96⅛	95½	96½	+2
16	13½	South Ry pf 1	30	15⅛	15⅞	15⅛	15⅞	+ ⅛
28¼	21	SouUGas 1.26	18	25⅛	25⅛	25⅛	25¼	+ ⅛
19½	11⅝	SwstAir .41f	11	14½	14⅝	14½	14½	
27½	12⅝	SwstFor Ind	75	16⅞	16⅞	16½	16⅞	
15	11⅞	SwstPS .7 e	24	12¾	12½	12½	12¼	— ⅛
20¼	9⅛	Sparton .40	20	19⅝	20⅛	19⅝	19¾	+ ⅛
52	27	Sperry Hut 1	13	50	50	49¾	49¾	— ¼
38⅝	22⅛	SperryR .30e	466	37⅝	37⅝	37¼	37½	+ ¼
16⅛	6¾	Sporque El	27	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	
19⅛	13⅝	SprlngsMill 1	6	18	18	18	18	
36½	22⅝	SquarD .92	115	35⅝	35¾	35⅝	35⅝	
92¾	66½	Squibb 1.50	76	92½	92½	92	92	— ¾
37	24¾	StaleyMf 1.40	4	28½	28½	28⅜	28⅜	
49⅞	30⅝	StBrands 1.60	151	40	40	39⅞	39⅞	— ⅛
53	39½	StBrPaint .20	13	47¼	47¼	46⅞	46⅞	— ⅜
21½	13¾	Std Intl .28	35	19¼	19¼	18⅝	18⅝	— ⅝
11¼	4⅝	Std Kallsman	11	6⅝	6⅞	6⅝	6⅞	
63⅝	49½	StOilCal 2.90	379	59⅝	60⅛	59⅝	59⅞	+ ⅛
70½	52⅛	StOilInd 2.39	126	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	67⅝	+ ½
82⅝	67	StOilOh 1.95e	598	74½	74⅞	73½	73½	— ⅞
92	70½	StOilOh 2.70	63	81	81	81	81¼	+ ⅛
8⅞	4	Std Press	86	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	7⅛	
12⅞	7⅝	StPrudent .66	61	12	12	11⅞	12	— ⅛
37¾	25⅝	StanlvWk .80	7	36¼	36¼	36	36	— ¼
16⅞	8⅝	Stanray .40	103	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	16½	+ ⅜
21	13⅞	Starrett .80	89	19½	19⅝	19	19	— ½
47⅝	35	Steel Co 1.80	18	42⅝	42⅝	42⅝	42¾	+ ½
16⅞	8	Sterlin Dr .48	6	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	10⅞	
53⅛	39⅝	SterlDrug .83	73	51¼	52¼	51½	51¾	
38⅝	20	Stevens J 1.50	27	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	27⅝	
39½	29⅝	SlevWar 1.85	12	38⅝	38⅞	38½	38½	— ⅜
26⅝	15⅝	Stoke VanC 1	25	19	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	— ⅛
15½	12⅞	Stoke VC pf 1	2500	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	— ½
49	39⅛	Stone W 1.90	6	43½	43½	43½	43½	
12⅛	7⅛	StoneCont .20	14	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+ ⅛
37	19	StoreBrd .50	37	35½	36⅛	34⅝	36⅛	+ ⅜
71⅛	32⅝	StudWor 1.20	28	47⅝	48¼	47⅝	47⅝	+ ¼
53¼	26½	StlW ptA 1.40	4	37	37	37	37	— ⅞
41⅜	28⅛	SubProp 1.12	24	39¼	39½	39¼	39½	+ ¼
20	15⅛	SuCrest .80	4	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	16⅞	
34⅝	17½	Sum Chem .40	4	32⅝	32⅝	32¼	32¼	
57⅞	45½	Sun 2.25	23	49⅛	49⅛	49	49⅛	+ ⅛
48⅛	38⅝	Sun Oil pf2.25	61	44⅝	45	44⅝	44⅞	+ ⅛

American Stock Exchange Trading

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
15⅝	8⅛	AberMf .40b	13	15	15¼	15	15	—
6	2⅝	Aberden Pet	1	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—
4⅝	2	Acme Homil	43	4¼	4¼	4	4	—⅛
3⅝	1⅝	Acme Prec	1	2½	2½	2½	2½	—
44⅞	13½	Action Ind	143	40⅝	40⅝	39¼	40¼	—⅝
9⅛	3⅝	Adams Russ	4	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—
21⅝	8⅝	AdmiRlist .40	48	20½	20½	19⅝	19⅝	—⅝
10⅞	3⅝	A&E Plast P .40	43	5⅝	5¾	5¼	5¼	—⅛
7⅝	1⅝	Aerodex Inc	14	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
26⅞	8⅛	Aero Flo .20	60	15½	15¾	15	15	—⅛
27⅝	17⅛	Aerolet .50a	85	24⅝	25¼	24⅝	25	+1¼
14	3⅝	Aeronca Inc	25	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6½	—⅛
0	3⅝	Aerosol	10	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—
6⅞	3⅞	Aerovox Co	36	7½	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
15	8⅝	Affil Cap .52t	32	10⅛	10⅛	9⅞	10	—⅛
10	4⅝	Affil Cap wt	9	5¼	5¼	5	5	—⅛
16½	9	Affil Hosp .20	8	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	15⅝	—⅝
1⅞	4⅝	AIC Phot .32f	9	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	1⅝	—⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Aiken Ind	4	4	4⅛	4	4⅛	—
20⅝	9⅝	Airborne Frt	9	19	19⅛	18⅞	18⅞	+⅛
12⅛	5⅝	Airpax Elec	7	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
41¼	11	Airwick S .22	16	40⅝	41¼	40⅝	41¼	+⅞
65	53⅝	AlaP pf4.20	2200	60½	60½	59⅞	59½	—⅛
32⅝	20½	AlanWood .40	4	21⅝	22⅛	21⅝	22⅛	+⅛
9⅞	4⅛	Alaska Airl	392	8⅛	9¼	8⅛	9	+⅛
14	5	Alba-Waldan	15	6⅛	6⅝	6⅛	6⅛	—
9½	3⅝	Aldon Ind	6	5⅛	5⅛	5	5⅛	—
83⅝	57⅝	AllanWr 1.40a	48	27¼	27¼	27⅛	27⅛	—⅛
9⅞	4⅛	All Amer Ind	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
21⅛	8⅝	Alleghy Airl	104	19⅝	19⅝	18⅝	19	—⅝
14	5⅝	AllegPulP wt	33	12⅞	12⅞	11⅝	11⅝	—⅝
14⅝	7⅝	AllegnyCp wt	14	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—
8⅝	16⅝	Allen T 1.05f	12	21	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅛
7⅛	3⅛	Allied Art	189	4⅝	4⅝	4⅛	4½	—⅛
82⅝	7⅝	Allied Contrl	1	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	11⅝	—⅛
21⅝	3⅛	Alpha Ind	31	5⅝	6⅛	5⅝	6⅛	—
7⅛	3⅝	Altamil Cp	31	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	+⅛
18⅛	12⅛	Alter Tnls .50	77	16½	16⅝	16⅛	16½	—⅛
15⅝	9⅝	AlumSpec .44	3	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	+⅛
25⅝	9⅝	Amer Ind	63	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	+½
21⅝	13	A HestLL wt	147	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	17⅝	—⅝
20	6⅝	Am Agronom	33	9⅝	10	9⅝	9⅝	—
15⅝	6⅝	A AutVnd .20	64	14	14⅛	13⅝	14	
12⅞	7⅛	Am Bitrt .30	157	12	12⅝	12	12⅛	+⅝
8⅛	2½	AmBook Stra	10	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅛
29⅝	21⅝	A CanM 1.16a	73	28½	28½	27⅝	28½	+⅝
8⅝	4⅝	A CanMtg wt	25	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
22	23⅛	A Fletch .65a	19	28½	28½	28	28½	—
11	3⅝	Am Fitch wt	15	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
7⅛	4	Am Int Pict	9	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
7⅛	3⅝	Amisrael .22	467	5⅝	7⅛	5⅝	7	+1⅛
17½	9	A MatzeA .32	49	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—⅝
16⅝	9⅛	A MatzeB .32	14	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
50⅝	31	AmMf 1.35e	11	47	47⅛	47	47⅛	+⅛
24⅝	18⅝	AmMotInns	9	18	30⅛	20	20	+⅛
29⅝	20⅝	AmPetr .10g	12	22⅝	23½	22⅝	23⅛	—⅛
21⅝	17⅛	Am Plan .Cp	14	20⅝	20⅝	20	20⅝	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Am Precision	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—
32⅝	7⅝	AmRITr .40e	31	10⅝	10½	10⅛	10⅛	—
5⅛	2	AmRhyTr wt	3	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—
41	18	A Recreat Gr	26	41¼	42⅝	41⅝	42⅝	+1⅝
14⅝	8½	ASafeEq .27f	192	12⅝	12⅝	12⅝	13⅛	+⅝
9⅝	4⅝	Am Tech Ind	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	+⅛
35⅞	16⅞	AmeaDep Str	1	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	34⅛	—
49⅝	31	AMIC Cp .04	33	38⅝	39⅝	38	38	—⅝
28	21½	Angelica .18	13	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33⅝	—⅛
3⅛	1⅛	Angus Laurn	118	3⅝	3⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅝
15	8⅝	Ansul Co .08f	3	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	—
35	5⅛	Anthony Ind	49	30⅛	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	+⅝
3⅛	1⅛	AO Indust	84	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
45⅝	2⅝	Apollo Indust	146	14⅛	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
15⅝	4⅛	Applied Data	6	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
39⅝	20⅝	Aquitain Ltd	34	23⅝	24⅝	23⅝	23⅝	—⅝
4⅛	1⅝	Argus Inc	16	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
22	12	ArkCoal C .37	37	22⅝	23⅝	22⅝	23⅝	+1⅝
33½	16¼	Ark-Best .22	26	28⅝	29⅛	28⅝	29	+1½
29⅝	20⅝	ArkLGas 1.20	107	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
14⅛	6⅝	Arrow Elect	90	12½	13	12⅝	12½	—⅝
23⅝	15⅛	Arundl 1.18f	47	27⅝	27⅝	27¼	27⅛	—⅛
6⅝	3⅝	Arwood Cp	13	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
24⅝	11⅛	Asamera Oil	149	19	19½	18⅝	18⅝	—⅛
16⅛	8⅝	Ashl Oil Can	9	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	—
7⅛	1½	Askin Svc Cp	4	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
11⅛	7	ASPRO Corp	7	12⅛	12⅛	12	12⅛	—
23	13	AssdBaby .60	72	18⅝	18⅝	18	18	+⅝
8⅝	4⅛	AssdFdSt .20	22	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
37⅝	20⅝	AssdMtg .60a	11	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
39⅝	22⅛	AstProd .40	9	36⅝	37	36⅝	37	+⅝
10⅝	2⅛	Astrex Inc	6	8⅝	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
63½	6⅛	Atalanta Cp	2	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—
3⅝	1½	Atco Chem	21	2⅛	2⅛	2	2	—⅝
25⅛	15	Atlco Mfg .37e	27	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅛
11⅝	4⅛	Atlco Mfg wt	71	8⅝	9	8⅝	8⅝	—
18½	10	Atl CMin .27e	96	14	14⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—⅛
2⅝	1½	Atlas Cp wt	19	1⅝	1⅝	1½	1½	
40⅛	18⅝	Augat Inc .10	6	38⅝	38⅝	38⅛	38⅝	+⅛
38	9⅛	Austral Oil	523	29⅝	30⅛	28⅝	29⅝	
17⅝	9⅛	Auto Bldg	12	15⅝	15⅝	15⅛	15½	—⅛
14⅝	5	Automat Rad	16	8⅝	8⅝	7⅝	7⅝	—⅛
9⅛	4⅝	AutomSvc .20	21	8½	8⅝	8½	8½	—⅛
62⅝	22	AutoSwit .15a	5	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	64⅝	—⅛
7⅛	2⅝	AVC Corp	15	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	10⅝	—⅛
10⅝	6	AVEMC .18	128	10⅝	10⅝	10	10⅛	—⅛

B

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
21⅛	14½	BadgMtr .6e	38	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	18⅝	—⅝
32	17⅛	Baker Ind .16	50	31⅝	31⅝	31⅛	31½	
21⅝	8½	Baker M .31f	15	13	13⅝	13	13⅛	+⅛
29⅝	19⅛	Bald Dn .60b	22	30	30	29½	29½	—⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Bang Pun wt	21	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	2⅝	—⅝
24⅛	8⅛	Bankstr Cntl	229	21½	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	+⅝
41½	23	BankUtil .14a	4	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	37⅛	+⅛
8⅛	3⅛	Banner Indus	36	7⅛	7⅝	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
9⅝	4⅛	Barb-Lynn	44	7⅝	7½	7⅛	7⅛	—⅛
20⅛	9⅛	Barnes Eng	16	13⅝	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	—⅛
16⅝	5⅝	Barnwel Ind	24	11⅛	11⅛	10½	10½	—⅝
22	11	Barry R .16f	16	20⅝	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—1
13⅝	6⅝	Barry Wr .20	34	11⅝	11⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—⅛
8	2⅝	Bartell Med	8	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅝
18⅝	14⅛	Barth Sy .27	208	16½	16½	15⅝	15⅝	—⅝
19½	9	Barton Brnds	30	16⅝	16⅝	16½	16½	—⅛
10⅛	5	Bartons Cdy	7	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	+⅛
4½	1½	Baruch Fosty	14	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	—⅛
12⅛	6½	BarwickET	9	8⅝	9⅝	8⅝	9⅛	+⅛
6⅛	3⅛	Basin Pet Cp	156	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	+⅛
4⅝	1½	BBI Inc	56	3	3	2⅝	3	—
15½	5⅛	Behavior L RL	2	5⅝	5½	5⅝	5½	—
19⅝	7	Behring Corp	39	7⅝	7⅝	7½	7½	—⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Bell Indust	55	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	+⅛
12	6⅝	Belscot .40f	6	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	—
25⅝	17	BenSMM .57e	26	25⅛	25⅝	24⅝	24⅝	—⅛
3⅝	4	Ben SMg wt	43	5⅝	5⅝	5⅛	5⅛	—⅛
06	4	Berkus Corp	510	9⅝	9⅝	8⅝	8⅝	—⅝
16⅝	8⅝	BerysBrun .24	62	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
26⅝	17⅝	Berg B pf1.25	20	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19	+⅛
13⅛	10⅛	BernzOmat	29	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
35⅝	16⅝	Berteo Corp	16	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	—⅛
33⅝	22	Bery Cpt .87a	85	32⅝	33½	32⅝	33⅝	+1
14⅝	5⅝	Bethlem Cp	13	6⅛	7	6⅛	6⅛	—⅛
17⅝	6⅛	Beverly Ent	115	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
61	40⅛	Blc Pen .13a	10	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	+⅛
41⅝	17⅝	Big Bear 1.08	39	40⅛	40⅛	40	40½	
9⅝	7⅝	BigV Supmkt	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
28⅛	22⅝	BinnySmith 1	2	38	38	38	38	—
21½	14⅛	Bio Dynam	86	20⅛	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—½
8⅝	4	Bluebird Inc	57	6	6	5⅝	6	—
4½	1⅝	Bluebird wt	15	2½	2½	2⅝	2½	
21⅝	13	Bohack Corp	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+⅛
11⅝	4	Bolt Beranek	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅝
28½	6⅝	Boothe Comp	42	13⅝	13⅝	12½	12⅝	—⅝
9⅝	2⅝	Botany Ind	40	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅝
26⅝	3⅛	Bowmar Ins	215	22⅝	23⅝	21	21½	—2⅝
24⅝	14½	Bowne Co .16	9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅝
37½	15	Bow Val .10	47	35	35	33⅝	34	—⅝
48	17½	Brad Ragan	41	43½	43½	42⅝	43	—⅛
47⅛	19⅝	BradfCom Sy	155	45⅛	47⅝	45⅛	47½	+2
12⅝	9⅝	Branchin .26	11	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
23⅝	6⅛	BrantAir wt	6	21	21⅝	21	21	—⅝
19	7⅝	BrntAirA .39f	72	17⅝	19	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
22⅝	14⅝	BrazcanLtd	1	322	22	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Braun En .40	74	19⅛	22⅛	19⅛	22	—1½
18	8	BrBeaze Corp	19	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝
1	8⅝	BroDerr Ind	15	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Brody Seats	1	6	6	6	6	—⅛
37⅝	7½	BrkaPer .20	41	17⅛	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅝
4⅝	1⅝	Brown Co wt	72	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
35⅛	23⅝	BwaF B .40b	20	35	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—⅛
6⅛	5⅛	BrownF pf.40	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
17½	8⅛	Bruce R .30a	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
27⅛	21	BT Mtg .49a	78	24⅝	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+⅝
2⅝	1⅛	BTB Corp	111	2⅝	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
15⅝	5⅝	BTU Eng	16	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Buehler Cp	6	5	5	5	5	+⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Buell In .15d	7	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
30⅝	19⅝	Bundy Corp 1	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
16⅝	3⅝	Burgess Ind	32	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
32	15	Burns Intl .40	28	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
5⅛	3	Burr Jr .05e	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
19⅝	4⅛	Butler Aviat	123	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
22⅛	10	Butts Gs Oil	110	21⅛	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅝

C

1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
18⅛	9⅝	Cablecom Ge	47	16	16	15½	15⅝	—½
30⅝	24⅝	Cabot F .95e	12	27⅝	27⅝	27½	27½	—⅛
48⅝	20⅝	Caldor .10d	6	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	39⅝	—⅛
39⅝	13⅝	Calcomp	537	23	23⅝	21⅝	21⅝	—1½
40⅝	31	Cal PrtCem 1	7	32⅝	32⅝	32½	32½	
6	3⅛	Calvert Expl	23	4⅛	4⅛	4	4⅛	
25⅝	11⅛	Camcoinc .15	53	14⅝	14⅝	13⅝	14⅝	—⅝
8⅝	4⅛	CampbKhlb	22	6 1-16	6⅝	6 9-16	6⅝	—⅛
15⅝	7⅛	Camp Ind .30	4	10⅛	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
5⅛	2	Canrus Corp	510	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	3⅝	—⅝
16⅝	8⅝	BersBrun .24	62	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅝
26⅝	17⅝	Berg B pf1.25	20	18⅝	19⅛	18⅝	19	+⅛
13⅛	10⅛	BernzOmat	29	10⅝	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
35⅝	16⅝	Berteo Corp	16	12⅝	12⅝	12	12	—⅛
33⅝	22	Bery Cpt .87a	85	32⅝	33½	32⅝	33⅝	+1
14⅝	5⅝	Bethlem Cp	13	6⅝	7	6⅝	6⅝	—⅛
17⅝	6⅛	Beverly Ent	115	10⅛	10⅛	9⅝	9⅝	—⅛
61	40⅛	Blc Pen .13a	10	44⅝	44⅝	44⅛	44⅛	+⅛
41⅝	17⅝	Big Bear 1.08	39	40⅛	40⅛	40	40½	
9⅝	7⅝	BigV Supmkt	10	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	+⅛
28⅛	22⅝	BinnySmith 1	2	38	38	38	38	—
21½	14⅛	Bio Dynam	86	20⅛	20⅝	19⅝	19⅝	—½
8⅝	4	Bluebird Inc	57	6	6	5⅝	6	—
4½	1⅝	Bluebird wt	15	2½	2½	2⅝	2½	
21⅝	13	Bohack Corp	13	17⅝	17⅝	17⅛	17½	+⅛
11⅝	4	Bolt Beranek	12	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	+⅝
28½	6⅝	Boothe Comp	42	13⅝	13⅝	12½	12⅝	—⅝
9⅝	2⅝	Botany Ind	40	3⅛	3½	3⅛	3½	+⅝
26⅝	3⅛	Bowmar Ins	215	22⅝	23⅝	21	21½	—2⅝
24⅝	14½	Bowne Co .16	9	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	23⅝	+⅝
37½	15	Bow Val .10	47	35	35	33⅝	34	—⅝
48	17½	Brad Ragan	41	43½	43½	42⅝	43	—⅛
47⅛	19⅝	BradfCom Sy	155	45⅛	47⅝	45⅛	47½	+2
12⅝	9⅝	Branchin .26	11	10⅝	10⅝	10½	10⅝	+⅛
23⅝	6⅛	BrantAir wt	6	21	21⅝	21	21	—⅝
19	7⅝	BrntAirA .39f	72	17⅝	19	17⅝	17⅝	+⅛
22⅝	14⅝	BrazcanLtd	1	322	22	22⅛	22⅛	+⅛
23⅝	14⅝	Braun En .40	74	19⅛	22⅛	19⅛	22	—1½
18	8	BrBeaze Corp	19	14⅛	14⅛	13⅝	13⅝	—⅝
1	8⅝	BroDerr Ind	15	5	5⅛	5	5⅛	+⅛
7⅛	3⅝	Brody Seats	1	6	6	6	6	—⅛
37⅝	7½	BrkaPer .20	41	17⅛	17⅝	16⅝	16⅝	—⅝
4⅝	1⅝	Brown Co wt	72	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	—
35⅛	23⅝	BwaF B .40b	20	35	35⅝	34⅝	34⅝	—⅛
6⅛	5⅛	BrownF pf.40	5	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	5⅝	—⅛
17½	8⅛	Bruce R .30a	1	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	13⅝	—
27⅛	21	BT Mtg .49a	78	24⅝	25⅛	24½	25⅛	+⅝
2⅝	1⅛	BTB Corp	111	2⅝	2⅛	2	2	—⅛
15⅝	5⅝	BTU Eng	16	6⅝	7⅛	6⅝	7⅛	+⅛
6⅝	2⅝	Buehler Cp	6	5	5	5	5	+⅛
13⅝	8⅛	Buell In .15d	7	12½	12⅛	12⅛	12⅛	
30⅝	19⅝	Bundy Corp 1	5	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
16⅝	3⅝	Burgess Ind	32	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	6⅝	
32	15	Burns Intl .40	28	27⅛	27⅝	27⅛	27⅝	+⅛
5⅛	3	Burr Jr .05e	5	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	4⅝	—⅛
19⅝	4⅛	Butler Aviat	123	10½	10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	—⅛
22⅛	10	Butts Gs Oil	110	21⅛	21⅝	20⅝	20⅝	—⅝

C

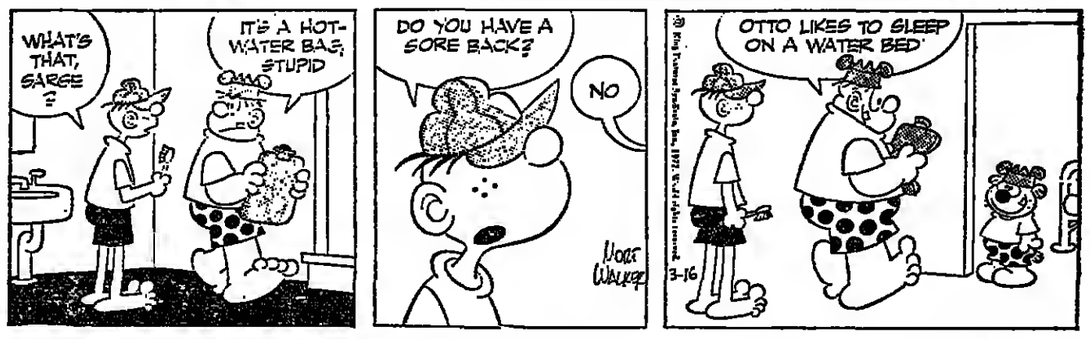
1971-72 High	Low	Stocks and Div. In $	Sls. 100s	First	High	Low	Last	Net Ch'ge
23⅝	13	Clerkson Ind	36	21⅝	21⅝	21⅛	21⅛	—⅝
8⅝	3⅝	Clarostat	29	7⅝	8	7¼	8	+⅛
9⅛	3⅝	Clary Corp	11	7⅝	8	7⅝	7⅝	
18⅝	12	Clinton Mer	1	12	12	17	17	
17⅛	5⅝	Clopay .05d	21	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	
14⅛	8	CMI Corp	12	11⅛	11⅝	11½	11½	+⅛
65	24⅛	CMI Inv Cp	37	60⅝	60⅝	58⅝	58⅝	—2
38½	15⅛	CMI Inv wt	47	33½	33½	32	32	—2
9	3⅝	Coburn Corp	69	6½	6⅝	6	6⅛	—⅛
26½	12	Coff Mat .10e	33	24⅝	24⅝	23½	23⅝	—⅝
8	3⅝	Cohen Hefld	55	7⅝	8	6⅝	6⅝	—⅝
10⅝	6	Cohu Elec .10	25	8⅝	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	—⅛
30⅝	14⅛	Colt Intl	92	28⅝	29⅛	28½	28⅝	—⅛
28½	11⅛	Cole Natl .44	15	27⅛	27⅛	26⅝	26⅝	—⅛
38⅝	21⅝	Col'emen .40	39	33⅝	33⅝	33⅛	33⅛	—⅛
35⅝	20⅝	ColConl .10e	17	25	25⅛	25	25⅛	
18⅝	8⅛	Colon Snd .20	5	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
28½	10	ColwlCo .07e	28	28	28⅝	26	26⅛	+⅛
31⅝	23	ColwMtg .77e	22	29	29⅛	28⅝	29	+⅛
11⅝	6⅛	Colwl Mtg wt	21	8⅝	9	8⅝	9	+⅛
42½	30⅝	Combin Com	18	41⅝	41⅝	41⅛	41⅛	—⅝
31⅝	12⅛	Combustn Eq	145	30⅛	31⅝	30⅛	30⅝	+⅛
31⅝	18⅛	Combustn Eq	145	30⅛	31⅛	30⅛	30⅝	+⅛
29⅝	18⅝	Comlnco .75	11	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	28⅝	+⅛
17⅝	6⅛	ComlAlla .21	198	16⅝	17⅝	16⅝	17	+⅛
28⅝	9⅝	Coml Met .68	18	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	14⅝	+⅛
21⅝	5⅝	Commodor	15	14⅝	14⅝	14⅛	14⅝	+⅝
14⅝	8	ComHlth Fac	29	10⅛	10⅝	10⅛	10⅝	+⅛
35⅛	14⅝	ComPsych Ct	124	29½	31	29½	29⅝	+½
29⅝	22⅛	ComPS 1.36	14	26	26⅝	26	26⅝	+⅛
16	9⅝	Compalnd .36	11	14⅝	14⅝	14½	14⅝	+⅛
17⅛	6⅝	Compreh Des	2	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	
4⅝	1½	CompuDyne	31	3½	3⅛	3	3	—⅛
17	7	Compugraph	54	16⅛	16⅛	15½	15⅝	—⅛
7⅝	2⅛	Comput Eq	20	4⅛	4⅛	4	4	—⅛
5⅝	3⅛	Comput Instr

PEANUTS

B.C.

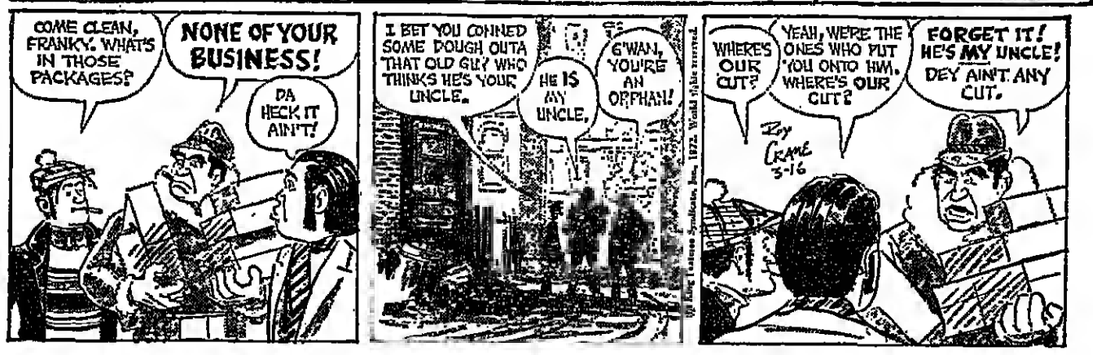
LI'L ABNER

BEETLE BAILEY

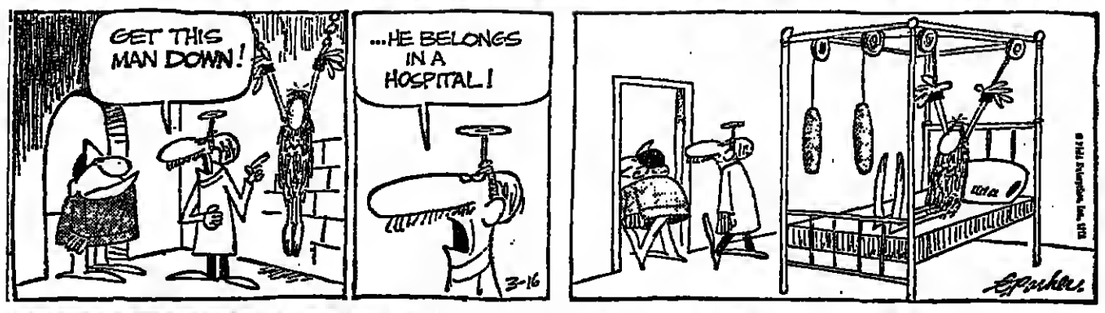


MISS PEACH

BUZ SAWYER



WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN M.D.

POGO

RIP KIRBY

BLONDIE

BRIDGE

By Alan Truscott

There were some interesting psychological problems on the diagramed deal. North opened with one heart and raised his partner to game when South scraped up a response of one no-trump.

With this auction the declarer has denied holding spades, so a spade lead could be expected. However, West made the routine lead of the diamond five. South captured East's jack with his king, and tried for his ninth trick immediately by leading a diamond toward the queen. West saw the danger and put up the ace.

Since the declarer had no prospects of reaching his hand for the fourth round of diamonds, he unblocked with the queen in the dummy. This had no particular technical advantage, since he did not need an entry to his hand with the diamond ten, but he hoped to encourage a diamond continuation from West and establish a trick for himself.

However, West saw through this and shifted to the spade two. East won with the king and returned the four.

The normal play for South at this point would be the ten, based on "restricted choice" principles. East is more likely to have begun with a spade suit headed by king-jack than ace-king, because with the latter he would have a choice of plays.

However, from South's angle there were two reasons to believe East held the ace: East looked like an unimaginative player who would be unlikely to falsecard with the ace from ace-king. Secondly, West probably would not have underled the ace, perhaps giving South an overtrick that would be important in match points.

So South put up his spade queen, the winning guess, and made an overtrick.

NORTH
♠ 863
♡ AKQJ4
◇ Q62
♣ AK

WEST (D)
♠ J52
♡ 1093
◇ A985
♣ Q43

EAST
♠ AK94
♡ 8762
◇ J7
♣ J76

SOUTH
♠ Q107
♡ 5
◇ K1043
♣ 109852

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

West	North	East	South
Pass	1 ♡	Pass	1 N.T.
Pass	3 N.T.	Pass	Pass
Pass			

West led the diamond five.

Solution to Previous Puzzle

DENNIS THE MENACE

JUMBLE— *that scrambled word game*

BY HENRI ARNOLD and BOB LEE

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

FETAC

LERBY

BUCHYB

KALILA

Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Print the SURPRISE ANSWER here:

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: SNOWY GRIME VERSUS AWEIGH

Answer: *Demonstrators in the rain—"SHOW-ERS"*

BOOKS

DR. KINSEY AND THE INSTITUTE FOR SEX RESEARCH

By Wardell B. Pomeroy. Harper & Row. 479 pp. Illustrated. $10.

Reviewed by Richard R. Lingeman

IT IS only a small exaggeration to say that the Kinsey Report—or, more accurately, "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male"—was, when it appeared in 1948, the most controversial book since "Uncle Tom's Cabin." Both struck at different kinds of hypocrisy; in Kinsey's case it was America's official sex code. Preceded by a good deal of prepublication publicity, "Sexual Behavior" went on to become a best seller—or a book nobody read, it was said, because of its formidable statistical baggage.

Now Wardell Pomeroy, who was a close associate of Kinsey's at the Institute for Sex Research at Indiana University, has delivered himself of his recollections of working with Kinsey. One can't quite follow the biography and Mr. Pomeroy credits John Tebbel as having "done the actual writing"; still these are warm intimate recollections and Mr. Pomeroy had access to Kinsey's correspondence. I cannot say that Mr. Pomeroy evokes the subjective drama of the scientist's quest—as Leon Edel brings to eventful life in the undramatic life of Henry James—but he does give us a friend's-eye view of an open, bluff and good man who approached his work with a kind of zealotry and put sex on the American map, as it were.

Alfred Kinsey was, of course, a biologist teaching at Indiana University; his specialty was gall wasps and he had written the authoritative treatise on them, as well as a best-selling biology textbook for high schools. For reasons that are still obscure Kinsey was chosen to teach a course on marriage (not so obscure, really; biology professors were a natural choice for sex lectures, next to football coaches and hygiene instructors). Kinsey tackled the job with his characteristic thoroughness and found that "the lecture was a severe disappointment. He discovered comparatively little in it about sexual behavior, and it was clear to him after reviewing it that there was no reliable body of statistics extant on what people did sexually that might serve as a guide when people asked for the kind of advice he was expected to give."

From gall wasps to human sexuality—that was the direction of Kinsey's career. Mr. Pomeroy does not say why, but plunging into his new quest, Kinsey began taking the sexual histories of his students. Perhaps Kinsey simply transformed the zeal he had devoted to gall wasps to the human animal. He was pre-eminently a *collector* (his collection of gall wasps, obtained over the years, came to over a million specimens).

It is too easy to classify Kinsey as a sexual taxonomist; his work was ground-breaking and important and, although formidable in its statistics, what it revealed was the almost infinite variety of human sexual behavior. Kinsey's goal was 100,000 interviews; he actually obtained 18,000—he and Pomeroy did the large majority of this total. That Kinsey was a good interviewer is unquestionable. Mr. Pomeroy tells the story of the man who planned to give Kinsey a phony history but who, when the interview came, found himself unable to lie to the professor.

We tend to think that sexual behavior is what it ought morally to be; Kinsey's pioneering work showed it for what it is. To cite all the jokes about nobody reading the book, a partial survey showed that the buyers of "Sexual Behavior in the Human Male" and "Sexual Behavior in the Human Female" were largely professionals—psychiatrists, social workers, marriage counselors and the like. And yet there were critics in the field such as Margaret Mead who said the books should not become best sellers because "the sudden removal of a previously guaranteed reticence has left many young people singularly defenseless in just those areas where their desire to conform was protected by a lack of knowledge of the extent of nonconformity." This was the old floodgates argument: allow an unbiased report on what people are really doing (Kinsey had pointed out the high percentage of premarital sex relations) and a flood of immorality will engulf the country.

More humanistic was the criticism of Dr. Karl Menninger who wrote in the Saturday Review of "Sexual Behavior in the Human Female": "Kinsey's compulsion to force human sexual behavior into a zoological frame of reference leads him to repudiate or neglect human psychology and to see normality as that which is natural in the sense that it is practiced by animals."

Perhaps it is too easy a judgment to tar the gall wasps specialist with the brush of studying humans as though they were animals. Those 18,000 people who cooperated with him were not sexual exhibitionists; they were an admittedly limited sample of ordinary people who shared Kinsey's curiosity about sexual behavior.

True, Kinsey was something of a behaviorist, which would naturally alienate the Freudians, but within that frame of reference he was honest and objective.

The moralists, the confusers of the "is" and the "ought," the people who felt that Kinsey was somehow advocating the norm as the normal for human sexual behavior were, I think, wrong. Kinsey's only bias was toward objectivity.

Those who already had all the answers were anathema to the scientist. And Kinsey instinctively rejected them. Sadly the work of the Institute for Sex Research was crippled by a refusal to grant more funds by the Rockefeller Institute. The president of the institute at the time was Dean Rusk; an investigation into foundations—really aimed at Kinsey—by Rep. B. Carroll Reece, a Neanderthal rightist, so intimidated the Rockefeller organization, says Mr. Pomeroy, that they reneged on their support. The National Institute for Mental Health, along with Indiana University, now provides funds.

Mr. Lingeman reviews books for The New York Times.

CROSSWORD

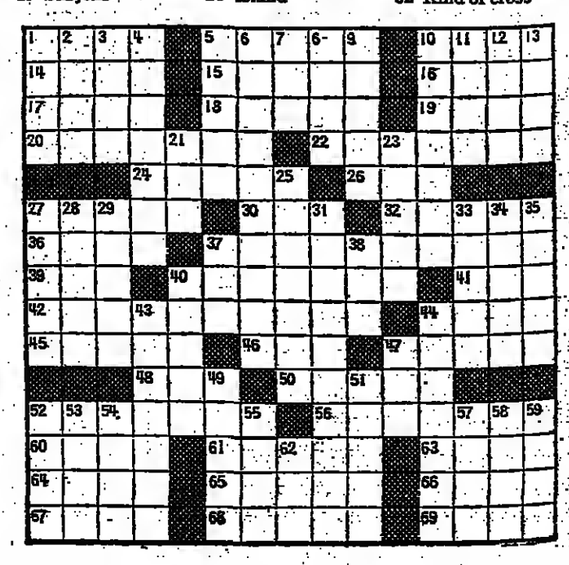
By Will Weng

ACROSS

1 Crane arms
5 Young pigeon
10 Periphery
14 Environs
15 Papal court
16 Hospital dept.
17 Phoenician deity
18 Things to pare
19 Poi source
20 Escorted
22 Dessert
24 Exigencies
26 Hewer
27 Alexander or Gatsby
30 Pronoun
32 Entertain
36 Tolerates
37 Assertions
39 Gardner
40 Gregarious ones
41 Family members
42 Hypothetically
44 High flier
45 ——through (persevere)
46 Nearby star
47 Subjoin
48 Designate
50 Family member
52 Plots
56 Supermarket section
60 Arabic letter
61 Maestro's prop
63 Horn: Suffix
64 Place
65 Illinois airport
66 Neighbor of Mex.
67 Sailboat
68 Superior things
69 Set forth

DOWN

1 Punches
2 Where the Tigris flows
3 Boyfriend
4 Calif. river
5 Rocky debris
6 Crotchets
7 Jardiniere
8 Befriends
9 Hut of Assam
10 Ultra
11 Uninspired
12 Station, in Paris
13 Island
21 Emeritus: Abbr.
23 Finals
25 ——ceremony
27 Tumbler
28 Stage fare
29 Public storehouse
31 Star-shaped
33 Loosen in a way
34 Condition
35 Where Chelmsford is
37 Help!
38 Noun ending
40 Spanish dances
43 Aronsing ruth
44 Patella
47 Part of a deck
49 Kind of jazz
51 Ospreys' cousins
52 John of "What's My Line"
53 Kazan
54 Jndgment
55 Comedian Mort
57 Mostel
58 Thrower of a golden appla
59 Do a bulldozing job
62 Kind of cross



هكذا من الأصل

Averages 66.4 MPH

Russi Sets Record For Skiing Downhill

By Mike Katz

VAL GARDENA, Italy, March 15 (NYT).—Bernhard Russi of Switzerland became the fastest ski racer in history today when he won the World Cup downhill here at an average speed of 66.4 miles an hour.

Russi also moved into a tie for second place in the Cup standings, only three points behind the leader, Henri Duvillard of France, who was a poor 15th today.

The Olympic downhill champion has 114 points, the same as Jean-Noël Augert of France, who didn't risk his life in the dangerous downhill as there are two giant slaloms and two special slaloms to go in the next four days.

Gustavo Thoeni of Italy, fourth in the close Cup race with 107 points, finished 20th today and Andrzej Bachleda of Poland, fifth with 93, also passed up the downhill.

Russi, who set the record of 2 minutes 24.57 seconds for the 3,750-meter (about 2 3/8 miles) course when he won the world downhill championship two years ago, was timed in 2:06.06 over the hard-packed fast hill. He's improved, and so have skis. The fastest previous downhill (the fastest of Alpine events) was a 65.7 mph clocking by Heini Messner of Austria at nearby Madonna di Campiglio. Messner, now 32 and the Olympic bronze medallist, was sixth today.

Second was René Berthod, another of Switzerland's downhill stars—since Russi's victory here two years ago, the whole country seems to be going downhill—in 2:07.23.

Mike Lafferty of Eugene, Ore., finished third in 2:07.57 despite only one day's training on the course, including one run in which he left the course and nearly finished on top of a house. The same spot that bothered Lafferty yesterday, the final jump, wobbled him today and cost him second place.

Lafferty Leads U.S.

Lafferty, however, finished third in the World Cup downhill standings—behind Russi and Karl Schranz, now retired—with 63 points on a second, today's third, a couple of fourths and a sixth in the seven contests this season. More and more, it looks as if he will become the first American to win a World Cup downhill, although Dave Currier, 20, of Madison, N.H., was 12th today. He is still recovering from a knee injury suffered in training at the Winter Olympics.

Russi did not enjoy the full 25-point benefit of his victory. Only the best five performances in any discipline count and he already had two firsts, a second, a third and a fourth before today so he received only 14 World Cup points.

Whether he can gain further points in the upcoming slaloms is questionable, although he surprised last season by winning a giant slalom.

"I'm not counting on anything now," he said. "Besides, I'm really tired. I put everything I had into today's race."

Marilyn Cochran Wins

LES MOSSES, Switzerland, March 15 (Reuters).—Marilyn Cochran of Richmond, Vt., today won the women's giant slalom at the European Cup Alpes Vaudoises ski meet here.

Marilyn, 22, beat double-Olympic champion Marie-Thérèse Nadig of Switzerland by 75 hundredths of a second.

This was Miss Cochran's first international victory this season. She won the United States special slalom at Bend, Ore., last week.

Miss Cochran skied brilliantly over a long and tricky course, finishing in 1 minute 32.61 seconds. Miss Nadig, who won the gold medal for this event and also the downhill in the Winter Olympics at Sapporo, Japan, last month, clocked 1:33.36.

Sandra Poulsen of Olympic Valley, Calif., was third in 1:34.16.

MEN'S DOWNHILL

Men's Cup Downhill

1. Bernhard Russi, Switz.	2:06.06
2. Rene Berthod, Switz.	2:07.23
3. Mike Lafferty, Eugene, Ore.	2:07.57
4. Andreas Sprecher, Switz.	2:08.20
5. Franz Vogler, W. Ger.	2:08.45
6. Heini Messner, Austria	2:08.59
7. Giuliano Besson, Italy	2:08.61
8. Roland Thoeni, Italy	2:08.75
9. Michel Daetwyler, Switz.	2:08.76
10. Karl Cordin, Austria	2:08.95

WORLD CUP STANDINGS

	Points
1. Henri Duvillard, France	117
2. J.-N. Augert, France	114
Bernhard Russi, Switz.	114
4. Gustavo Thoeni, Italy	107
5. Andrzej Bachleda, Poland	93
6. Karl Schranz, Austria	83
7. Edmund Bruggmann, Switz.	71
8. Mike Lafferty, U.S.	63
9. Heini Messner, Austria	61
10. Erik Haaker, Norway	50

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France	F.Fr.	93.00	186.00	Spain (air)	Ptas.	1,550.00	3,100.00
Germany	D.M.	93.00	186.00	Sweden (air)	S.Kr.	147.00	294.00
Great Britain (air)	£	7.85	15.70	Switzerland	S.Fr.	96.75	193.50
Greece (air)	Dr.	865.00	1,730.00	Turkey (air)	$	27.00	54.00
Ireland (air)	£	7.85	15.70	Other European countries (air)	$	27.00	54.00
Italy	Lira	14,250	28,500				

* 1-year discount valid only until April 15, 1972, and for countries listed here.
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Lakers Set Victory Mark On the Road

LOS ANGELES, March 15 (UPI).—Jim McMillian scored 30 and three other Los Angeles players hit 21 or more points last night as the Lakers set a National Basketball Association road victory record in handing the Detroit Pistons their ninth straight defeat, 139-116.

The Los Angeles victory was their 29th away from home and broke the league mark set last year by Milwaukee. The Lakers have four more road contests.

It also was the 63d triumph of the season for the Lakers—a team record—and makes them only the third team in NBA history to win that many in a regular season.

Wilt Chamberlain scored 28 points, Jerry West hit 23 and Gail Goodrich added 21 for the Lakers.

Detroit set a team record for most consecutive losses.

Knicks 115, Hawks 107

New York's backcourt duo, Walt Frazier and Dick Barnett, scored 22 points each as the Knicks defeated Atlanta, 115-107. The Knicks' scoring was balanced as Bill Bradley tallied 21 points, Dave DeBusschere added 20 and Phil Jackson scored 14.

Celtics 124, Warriors 110

John Havlicek scored 38 points to lead Boston to a 124-110 victory over Golden State.

Any combination of Boston victories or New York losses totaling two will clinch the Atlantic Division title for the Celtics.

Braves 108, 76ers 105

Rookie Elmore Smith capped a 33-point, 24-rebound performance with a jump shot in the last 90 seconds to clinch Buffalo's 108-105 victory over Philadelphia.

Cavaliers 127, Bullets 118

Austin Carr scored 33 points to lead Cleveland to a 127-118 overtime victory that stopped Baltimore's winning streak at five.

SuperSonics 115, Bulls 111

Lee Winfield, who went into the game with a 9.6 average, scored 28 points to lead Seattle to a 115-111 victory over Chicago.

The SuperSonics trail the Warriors by one game in their fight for the No. 2 spot in the Pacific Division and a playoff berth.

Bucks 109, Blazers 98

Milwaukee broke away in the third quarter from Portland and went on to score a 109-98 victory.

Kareem Abdul-Jabbar scored 36 points and broke the team's scoring record by one, giving him 2,597 points this season. He also set team records in field goals and field goal attempts, both records he established last year.

United Press International.

FAST EDDY—Eddy Merckx of Belgium, second from left, is back with the pack in yesterday's stage of the Paris-Nice cycling race at Le Camp du Castellet, France. Frenchman Jean-Pierre Genêt, not in the photo, won the stage but Merckx kept his overall lead, 16 seconds ahead of France's Raymond Poulidor. The race ends today and Merckx is expected to win this classic for the fourth straight year.

Red Sox Executive Good at 'Wishful Trading'

By Red Smith

POMPANO BEACH, Fla., March 15 (NYT).—When the Boston Red Sox came over to play the Texas Rangers recently, their public relations director, Bill Crowley, stayed at home base in Winter Haven, Fla. In Winter Haven, you can hear the Spanish moss grow on the live oaks, and unless a man's pulse quickens at the sight of a shuffleboard court, he may tend to brood there all by himself. Later, Crowley told how he happened to make a trade for Vida Blue behind the backs of Dick O'Connell, general manager of the Red Sox, and Charley Finley, who owns Vida Blue and the rest of the Oakland Athletics.

"When the writers got back from the game, noisy Cliff Keane [of the Boston Press] hollered, 'What's new at your end?'

"'Nothing much,' I told him. 'Charley Finley's been on the phone trying to get O'Connell all day. I think he wants to deal off Vida Blue.' Bob Coyne, the cartoonist, heard me.

"I didn't expect anybody to take me seriously but Keane came around quizzing me and Coyne figured he was going to write a story so Bob called his paper.

"Then my phone started ringing. 'All I know,' I told everybody, 'is that Finley's been calling O'Connell. Maybe he wants to talk about the sale of the Cleveland club or something, but it could be about Blue.'"

Still later, after the flap had subsided, a guy was chatting with manager Eddie Kasko about the post-season personnel changes in Boston. Billy Conigliaro is gone. He caused a dust-up last summer by fingering Carl Yastrzemski as the catalyst who had got a couple of Boston managers fired and had been responsible for Conigliaro's brother Tommy being traded to California. Billy C. went to Milwaukee with five other Red Sox—Jim Lonborg and Ken Brett, pitchers; Joe Lahoud, outfielder; Don Pavletich, catcher, and George Scott, first baseman—for Marty Pattin and Lew Krausse, pitchers; Tommy Harper and Pat Skrable, outfielders.

"When you add Frank Howard and Vida Blue," the guy suggested, "your team will get interesting."

"And Danny Cater," the manager said, face as straight as a string.

Playpen

When Howard demanded $500,000 for three years, Texas asked waivers on him to sound out interest around the league, and the Red Sox put in a claim. Theoretically, cozy little Fenway Park with its inviting wall in left would be an infant's playpen for this right-handed monster but when Howard hits a ball it leaves the county anyway. He might hit no more home runs in Boston than he did in Washington. Anyway, Bob Short wants to sell him by the carat and there isn't that much money. As for Cater, he may become marketable if Ron Blomberg displaces him at first base with the Yankees.

"If you get all the players who've been mentioned," Kasko was told, "you'll be the only team in the league to open with a 40-man roster."

A man said he had encountered Jerry Hoffberger, the Baltimore owner, the other day. "Jerry said, 'I wonder where Vida is going. I have an idea Detroit might get him.' Hoffberger said, 'I'd like Frank Cashen [the Orioles' personnel director] to make inquiries, though I don't know what we'd do with five 20-game winners.'"

"A real headache," said Kasko, who last year had one 16-game winner.

"I told Hoffberger," the guy said, "that I wondered how much difference the departure of Frank Robinson would make with his team. He said, 'A lot. We'll win, but we'll be a different kind of team.'

"We might as well go home if Baltimore's got it won," Kasko said.

"Well," the man said, "Jerry is the owner, he ought to know."

Russia's Ter-Ovanesyan Jumps Over Age

NEW YORK, March 15 (NYT).—Even when his English was limited, Igor Ter-Ovanesyan's warmth and charm overshadowed the politics of the cold war that surrounded early track and field meets between the United States and the Soviet Union.

Ter-Ovanesyan is 38 years old now, he speaks English as well as most Americans, and he says with typical candor, "If everybody doesn't tell me I'm 33, I won't think about it."

Times have changed, however, from the days when Ter-Ovanesyan was the only long jumper of international stature from the Soviet Union and Eastern Europe.

Five other European athletes, including Max Klauss of East Germany, now are ranked in the first 10, and even Ter-Ovanesyan's son prefers hockey to following his father's footsteps down the runway.

Ter-Ovanesyan returned to the United States this week with a group of Soviet athletes for the first indoor dual meet with the United States Friday night in Richmond.

"I don't think the results will be good," he said candidly at a conference here. "Many athletes are training for Munich, and this competition is just on the way."

Ter-Ovanesyan has never won a gold medal in dual competition with the United States. In fact, he has finished second in every previous meet, a stroke of fate that prompted one cynic to suggest that Ter-Ovanesyan was carrying his friendship for Americans a bit too far.

"I always feel better indoors," he said, assessing his chances this week against two top-ranking Americans, Henry Hines and Ron Coleman. "I feel my friends are closer to me."

Ter-Ovanesyan is bidding for a fifth trip to the Olympics and believes that anyone, including himself, is capable of winning the gold medal in the long jump at Munich.

"I don't think that men and age limit anyone," he said. "It is a question of life organization. Many problems I had earlier—life, family, work—I am more accustomed to now. Jesse Owens, if he jumps today, can win the Olympic Games."

Ter-Ovanesyan offered a particularly interesting insight into the rapid development of East Germany's nationalistic sports program—a phenomenon he termed "the culture of training."

"It's not only taking training shoes, going 1 1/2 hours to practice and going home," he said. "It is what they eat, what they think about, the people around them. It is a whole training program."

Ter-Ovanesyan said East Germany "takes its training seriously."

"Maybe they think about it more professionally," he said, pausing as he pondered the significance of the last word.

"Ah, I'm afraid of that last word," he concluded with a broad smile.

Walton Scores Most Points As UCLA Places 2 on Stars

NEW YORK, March 15 (UPI).—Sophomore center Bill Walton and senior guard Henry Bibby, the two catalysts of top-ranked UCLA, yesterday were named to the United Press International major college All-America basketball team.

The two Bruins stars were the top vote-getters in a balloting of 232 sportswriters and sportscasters, and their selection to the first team marks the first time since 1963 that two men from the same school have been so honored. In 1963, Tom Thacker and Ron Bonham of Cincinnati were first-team All-America selections.

Walton, the top vote-getter with 408 points, and Bibby, who received 243 points, were joined on the first team by Dwight Lamar of Southwestern Louisiana, Jim Chones of Marquette and Ed Ratleff of Long Beach State.

Chones quit school to turn professional with five games left to play in the regular season but qualified for All-America honors by playing in over 75 percent of the Warriors' games.

Tom Riker of South Carolina heads the second team, which also consists of Barry Parkhill of Virginia, Allan Hornyak of Ohio State, Robert McAdoo of North Carolina and Jim Price of Louisville.

Named to the third team were Henry Wilmore of Michigan, Tom McMillen of Maryland, Kresmir Cosic of Brigham Young, Paul Westphal of Southern California and Brian Taylor of Princeton.

Walton, 19, from La Mesa, Calif., averaged more than 21 points and 15 rebounds but seldom played a full game as coach John Wooden would remove his starters once the Bruins had a big lead.

Lamar, a 6-1 guard, is the nation's leading scorer this season with a 36.6 average, and he is the first player ever to make All-America in both the small and major college divisions.

Chones, a 6-11 center, led Marquette in scoring and rebounding before leaving school to sign a pro contract with the New York Nets of the American Basketball Association.

Ratleff, a 6-5 junior, is one of the finest all-around players in the country. Ratleff plays either guard or forward and averaged 21.8 points a game while leading Long Beach State to the NCAA tournament.

ABA Squires Triumph Before Crowd of 500

NEW YORK, March 15 (UPI).—The Virginia Squires beat the Pittsburgh Condors, 156-133, last night before a crowd of 500 in a high school gymnasium at Connellsville, Pa.

Rookie Julius Erving, carrying the brunt of the Squires' scoring attack now that Charlie Scott has skipped to the rival National Basketball Association, scored 33 points for Virginia.

High School Record For Mile Is Broken

PRINCETON, N.J., March 15 (NYT).—Vince Cartier of Scotch Plains High School here has established a national indoor high school record for the one-mile run in the 14th annual New Jersey State Interscholastic Athletic Association track championships.

Cartier, a senior, sped around the Tartan track in Princeton University's Jadwin Gymnasium in 4 minutes 6.6 seconds, bettering the mark of 4 minutes 7 seconds set by Jim Ryun in 1966.

NBA Standings

EASTERN CONFERENCE	W	L	Pct.	GB
Atlantic Division				
Boston	51	25	.671	—
New York	45	30	.600	5 1/2
Philadelphia	39	46	.387	21 1/2
Buffalo	20	54	.270	30
Central Division				
Baltimore	34	40	.459	—
Atlanta	29	45	.393	5
Cincinnati	26	48	.351	8
Cleveland	22	53	.293	12 1/2
WESTERN CONFERENCE				
Midwest Division				
Milwaukee	59	17	.776	—
Chicago	53	24	.688	7
Phoenix	45	31	.592	14
Detroit	23	51	.311	35
Pacific Division				
*Los Angeles	63	12	.840	—
Golden State	47	28	.627	10
Seattle	47	30	.610	17
Houston	31	44	.413	32
Portland	16	61	.208	48

*Clinched division title.

Tuesday's Games

Seattle 115, Chicago 111 (Winfield 28, Wilkens 25; Walker 37, Love 22).

Buffalo 108, Philadelphia 105 (E. Smith 33, Hazzard 23; Carter 28, Rule 20).

Los Angeles 139, Detroit 116 (McMillian 30, Chamberlain 23; Lanier 25, Bing 25).

Boston 124, Golden State 110 (Havlicek 38, Cowens 24; Thurmond 25, Mullins 22).

Milwaukee 109, Portland 98 (Jabbar 36, Dandridge 26; Wicks 28, McKenzie 20).

Cleveland 127, Baltimore 118 (Carr 33, Robertson 23; Clark 31, Stallworth 23).

New York 115, Atlanta 107 (Barnett 32, Frazier 22; Bellamy 26, Trapp 21).

ABA Standings

Eastern Division	W	L	Pct.	GB
*Kentucky	60	14	.811	—
Virginia	43	33	.566	16
New York	38	37	.507	22 1/2
Floridians	31	44	.413	28 1/2
Carolina	30	46	.395	31
Pittsburgh	24	53	.316	37
Western Division				
*Utah	54	21	.720	—
Indiana	41	32	.562	12
Dallas	30	40	.474	18 1/2
Denver	30	45	.400	24
Memphis	26	49	.347	28

*Clinched division title.

Tuesday's Games

Dallas 113, Carolina 105 (Freeman 33, R. Jones 24; Caldwell 24, Carter 21).

Denver 123, Indiana 106 (Simpson 30, Robisch 28; Keller 24, McGinnis 18).

Virginia 156, Pittsburgh 133 (Erving 33, Irvine 27; Verga 23, Lewis 22).

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Philadelphia 7, Kansas City 4.
Baltimore 6, Texas 5.
Cincinnati 4, New York (N) 3.
Boston 10, Houston 5.
Montreal 5, New York (A) 4.
Detroit 7, Pittsburgh 5.
San Diego 3, Milwaukee 1.
Tokyo Lotte Orions 4, Cleveland 3.
Chicago (N) 7, Oakland 4.
California 5, San Francisco 4.
Atlanta 3, Minnesota 1.

The Scoreboard

TENNIS—At Chicago, top-seeded Rod Laver beat fellow Australian Tony Roche, 6-3, 6-4, in the first round of the $50,000 Kemper international as all 12 seeded players advanced to the second round.

Fifth-seeded Arthur Ashe of Miami Beach beat Phil Dent of Australia, 6-3, 7-5, and sixth-seeded Bob Lutz of Los Angeles eliminated Egyptian Ismail El Shafei, 6-3, 7-5. Seventh-seeded Marty Riessen of Evanston, Ill., beat Nikki Pilic of Yugoslavia, 7-6, 3-6, 6-3; eighth-seeded Charles Pasarell of Puerto Rico beat Australian Bill Bowrey, 6-2, 6-1, and 10th-seeded Roy Emerson of Australia defeated Fred Stolle of Australia, 6-3, 6-3.

Conflicting Meet Set

WCT Pros Definite: Out of Wimbledon

By Neil Amdur

NEW YORK, March 15 (NYT).—The era of open tennis has ended, as far as the 1972 Wimbledon championships are concerned.

Rod Laver, John Newcombe, Arthur Ashe, Ken Rosewall and 28 other professionals under contract to World Championship Tennis will play a tournament in the United States during the same dates as Wimbledon, it was learned yesterday.

Inability to settle numerous philosophical and financial differences with the International Lawn Tennis Federation in a series of meetings with federation leaders last weekend in London prompted WCT's decisive action.

The move further accents the end of the era of open competition which began four years ago. It also will strip Wimbledon, the game's glamour event scheduled for June 26 through July 8, of some of the sport's biggest names.

Technically, the federation had banned WCT players from all ILFT-sanctioned tournaments last Jan. 1. But hopes persisted that a settlement could be reached for this year that would allow WCT pros to play at least Wimbledon, and the French and U.S. championships—considered "the big three" in terms of prize money and prestige.

Meet in St. Louis

The conflicting tournament will be held in St. Louis from June 27 to July 8.

The announcement of the new pro stop was made in St. Louis today by Lamar Hunt, millionaire owner of WCT. He arrived there from London, where he had several meetings with the ILTF.

"No progress was made in settling the differences of the WCT with the international federation after three days of secret talks," said Hunt. "This will amount to bringing the world's greatest players, including 1971 Wimbledon champion (John) Newcombe, to St. Louis at the exact time other, less-ranked players will be competing at Wimbledon."

Ironically, WCT's decision came at the same time that the ILFT announced bonus cash awards for the best matches at Wimbledon this year. No mention was made of WCT's pullout in the dispatches from London.

Davies also declined comment on whether the French and U.S. Opens would be held minus WCT players, although reports persist that the group already has a sponsor for a tournament on May 22 through 28. The French championships are scheduled May 22 through June 4 in Paris.

"Forest Hills is still up in the air," Davies disclosed, of the U.S. Open, which will be held Aug. 30 through Sept. 10 at the West Side Tennis Club. "We haven't scheduled a tournament against Forest Hills yet."

Robert Malaga, executive director of the U.S. Lawn Tennis Association, said that if the contract pros did not play Wimbledon or Paris, they "probably" would not be able to settle differences in time for Forest Hills.

Contract pros have dominated Wimbledon, Paris and Forest Hills since the ILFT ended the controversial under-the-table expense payment form of amateurism and admitted professionals. Laver and Newcombe have each won two of the four Wimbledon men's singles titles, and contract pros have won three of the four singles championships at Forest Hills.

Two men's tours have functioned throughout the open era, to the confusion of many followers who could not understand why contract pros were banned from the Davis Cup and players dubbed "independent pros" were eligible.

The independent pros play under the umbrella of national associations, supposedly free of contracts, although WCT has insisted that the federation has set up a program that guarantees an independent pro the same income he would make under contract. Stan Smith, Cliff Richey, Ilie Nastase and Jan Kodes are the leading independent pros.

Sabres' Martin Scores Twice To Beat Stars

NEW YORK, March 15 (UPI).—Buffalo's Rick Martin keeps adding to his credentials for National Hockey League rookie of the year.

Martin, who'll probably battle Montreal goaltender Ken Dryden for rookie honors, scored his 42d and 43d goals last night to lead the Sabres to a 4-3 victory over the Minnesota North Stars. Martin's goals, in each of the last two periods, added to his rookie scoring record and helped Buffalo halt a six-game losing streak.

Steve Atkinson and Randy Wyrozub collected first-period goals for Buffalo but Murray Oliver and Ted Hampson helped Minnesota gain a 2-2 tie late in the period. Martin broke the tie in the second period and again scored the tie-breaking goal in the final period.

Penguins 7, Canucks 4

Pittsburgh moved to within a point of the final playoff spot in the West Division by beating Vancouver, 7-4. Syl Apps had a goal and three assists and Eddie Shack had a goal and two assists for the Penguins.

The Penguins are tied with the California Seals for fifth place, each one point behind the Philadelphia Flyers.

NHL Standings

East Division	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	49	10	10	108	389	168
New York	45	12	11	101	292	160
Montreal	42	14	13	97	265	170
Toronto	30	27	12	72	182	180
Detroit	29	32	9	67	228	230
Buffalo	14	41	15	43	181	263
Vancouver	17	45	6	40	176	261
West Division						
Chicago	41	17	11	93	322	147
Minnesota	33	25	10	76	180	162
St. Louis	25	36	9	59	190	205
Philadelphia	33	35	11	57	174	213
California	20	33	16	56	194	254
Pittsburgh	23	37	10	56	190	233
Los Angeles	18	45	7	43	177	268

Tuesday's Games

Buffalo 4, Minnesota 3 (Atkinson, Wyrozub, Martin 2; Oliver, Hampson, Reid).

Pittsburgh 7, Vancouver 4 (Leiter, Shack, Burrows, Polis, Pronovost, Pronteyne, Apps; Palmer, Kurtenbach, Maki, Talion).

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(Continued from Back Page)
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Art Buchwald

The Drowning Plan

WASHINGTON.—The question of what to do about teenagers keeps cropping up in every party conversation these days. No matter where you go, parents agree that there is no solution to the problem.

Bochwald

But my friend Drowning has an answer which is at least worth sending up the flagpole.

Drowning told me about his plan the other day.

"I have discovered," he said, "that when I run into people they tell me that my 16-year-old, Ronnie, is one of the sweetest kids they ever met. They say he's polite, loquacious and intelligent. I can never believe they are talking about my son, who at home is surly, uncommunicative and a pretty miserable kid all around. At the same time, when I tell them how much I appreciate their children, they all look at me in surprise as if I'm talking about some strangers they have never heard of.

* * *

"One day it dawned on me. Everybody thinks the other kid is always better behaved than his own. What makes kids mean and ornery and full of snake venom is living in their own houses with their own parents, whom they consider stupid, narrow-minded and not worth passing the time of day with.

"Now, since every kid feels this way about his parents and every parent feels this way about his kid, I have come up with the Drowning plan."

"What is it?" I asked excitedly.

"We work out a swap. When a kid announces he can't stand it at home anymore, we swap him with another kid who can't stand it at his home.

* * *

"Let me give you an example. Phillip Dutton has had it with his parents. My son Ronnie has had it with us. We take Phillip and they take Ronnie. I like Phillip. He's a nice kid. The Duttons, and God help them, think Ronnie is a jewel. So we take Phil and they take Ronnie. The swap gives you two peaceful homes."

"Holy smokes," I said, "you may have something."

"Every time we tell our 14-year-old daughter, Maria, that she has to be in by 12 o'clock, she cries that Kathy Parrish's daughter, Ellen, doesn't have to be in until 1. Ellen has told my wife the reason she likes our house better than hers is because my wife never makes Maria do the dishes.

"Here we have the perfect swap," Drowning said. "We send Maria to the Parrishes, where she can stay out until 1, and we take Ellen, who will be happy with us because she won't have to do any housework."

"But won't you miss Maria?" I asked.

"If you've seen one teen-age daughter, you've seen them all," Drowning said.

* * *

"Besides, since Maria never speaks to us and Ellen does, we will feel as if we have someone living in our house who is really there.

"The beauty of my plan is that it won't cost anything. We'll make the swap, even-Steven, orthodontist work included."

"You could do away with so many power struggles," I said dreamily.

"You better believe it. No one ever hassles with somebody else's kids because they don't give a damn about them. If they don't wash their hair, tough luck for them, and if they don't eat breakfast, it's no skin off the adults' bones. Why yell at someone else's kid when it has nothing to do with you?

* * *

"By the same token, the kids have no reason to get sore at people who aren't their parents, because if they're not their parents, what do they have to feel persecuted about?"

"Drowning," I said, "I know you didn't think up your plan to get any personal glory out of it, but I suspect that if it works, you may have a good chance to pick up a Nobel Peace Prize."

The Committee to Save Paris is not, of course, fighting a unique kind of battle. New York has experienced the same kind of struggle. . . London, too, has posted warnings, held meetings and circulated petitions.

The Creeping Demolition Of a City

Agence France-Presse.

A common sight in Paris: construction equipment.

PARIS (IHT).—By the year 2000?, it has been estimated, what was once Paris will have become the roof of an immense underground garage, pierced by the Eiffel Tower, the Arc de Triomphe and Notre-Dame. The roof will support a limited number of drugstores, pubs, pizza joints, supermarkets and apartment skyscrapers.

This apocalyptic vision, if drawn to the attention of the average Parisian, would probably evoke no reaction more spirited than a shrug. The historically minded among them might point out that Paris survived the onslaught of Caesar's legions around 50 BC and the subsequent invasions of the Huns.

If you were to observe that the bulldozer and the steamshovel are somewhat more efficient than the battering ram and the siege catapult, they would probably say something about the inevitability of "progress" and move on.

There is a stubborn minority, however, that refuses to equate "progress" with the process of tearing down beautiful old buildings and replacing them with ugly new ones. In the vanguard of this group is the embattled Committee to Save Paris.

As the committee's members see it, the spiritual descendants of the barbarian hordes are today's real-estate speculators and "profiteers." The committee's latest campaign is aimed at protecting the Parc Monceau and its environs from these marauders—these *speculateurs et technocrates.*

Town Houses

Specifically, the campaign's goal is the preservation of three handsome 19th-century town houses on the fringe of the park: at 8 Rue de Vigny, 61 Rue de Monceau, and 5 Avenue Van Dyck. These and other similar buildings, the committee declares, help to frame the park like a jewel in its setting—"one of the most remarkable sites in Paris." At least two of the town houses, according to the committee, are already doomed—scheduled to be replaced by high-rise office buildings.

In a circular distributed widely, the committee sounds the alarm, warning Parisians that the speculators and technocrats "are cooking up an inadmissible financial operation." The circular declares that municipal officials had given their

Irving Marder

word that this quarter of the Eighth Arrondissement would not be allowed to degenerate into an office-building section.

It should come as no surprise to members of the committee (or to anyone else) that assurances of bureaucrats in such matters cannot be relied upon. To cite one small example, there is the case of the public square facing the Bon Marché department store. Not long ago it was an oasis in a traffic-choked shopping area, with plenty of wooden benches and tall, stately, old shade trees. The trees were cut down, the square dug up to house an underground garage—with the understanding that when the garage was finished the square would be restored to its former state. It is hardly necessary to add that it didn't work out that way. The garage has been finished, and the area landscaped. But the huge old trees have been replaced by saplings that obviously will have a rough time in the thin topsoil that covers the garage roof. It will be years before they provide enough shade for a family of dwarfs.

Other Gardens

A similar fate may threaten the beautiful formal gardens along the Avenue de l'Observatoire, which run in a straight line from the Rue Auguste-Comte exit of the Luxembourg Gardens. Seldom crowded, the Observatoire gardens provide a refuge from the hurly-burly of the Luxembourg—especially on Thursdays, when most of the neighborhood schools are closed.

Word got around that the underground-garage builders were casting a speculative eye at the Observatoire gardens. Printed circulars warning of this were quickly prepared and posted throughout the area. Almostly immediately, many of these were torn down by unknown hands, and all of those that remained had obliterating lines drawn across the text.

And so the battle rages. Warnings are posted, meetings are held, petitions are circulated. The Committee to Save Paris is not, of course, fighting a unique kind of battle. New York has experienced the same kind of struggle, and offhand I can think of little that has been salvaged, except for part of Washington Square. London too has posted warnings, held meetings and circulated petitions, and yet the new Post Office Tower has risen to blight the skyline.

The bulldozer, it appears at least at this point, is mightier than the pen.

PEOPLE: *Good Seawalls Make Bad Neighbors*

The question seems to be: Who ranks higher in the French pecking order, **Prince Bertil** of Sweden or **Brigitte Bardot**? Bertil, says the mayor of Sainte Maxime. Neither, say the bathers of the same village, who cite a recent French law to back them up.

Several years ago, Miss Bardot built a wall from her villa in Saint Tropez down to the sea, to shut out gawkers. The good folk of the town objected, and she was obliged to tear it down. Last year, **Albin Chalandon**, French minister of housing and public works, decreed that such walls are indeed forbidden; on the principle that free access to the sea is a guaranteed right of all the people.

This year, however, Prince Bertil, 60, has built a sea wall 35 feet long and six feet high to protect his property at Sainte Maxime from outsiders who have used the beach in front of his seaside villa. Torn between noblesse oblige and the wrath of his constituents, Mayor Simon Locière said yesterday: "This little problem of the beach has brought up a bigger problem: that of relations between France and Sweden. Tied in with it is the problem of the security of this eminent personality, as well as that of his nephew, Crown Prince Gustav, who sometimes comes to visit him . . . Notwithstanding, it is true that the size of this wall, its aspect, surprised me. The quality of Swedish architecture has led us to expect something lighter and more discreet . . ."

Keystone.
Prince Bertil

* * *

Alison Palmer, the U. S. Foreign Service officer who won a one-woman campaign against sex discrimination in the State Department, has finally got her reward: a promotion. Miss Palmer, who last August convinced a Civil Service Commission examiner that "solely because of her sex" her career had been adversely affected, will become a Foreign Service Officer 3, on recommendation of the Board of Foreign Service. That category makes her eligible to earn from $23,300 to $28,000 a year. Salary range of her former rank is $18,700-$23,400.

* * *

Three years ago, in a candid magazine interview, **Mrs. Hiroko Sato**, wife of Japanese Premier **Eisaku Sato**, told the world that in the early days of her marriage her husband used to beat her. This week, in another interview in a Tokyo magazine, Mrs. Sato confessed how sorry she is to have subjected her husband to criticism. "He became famous worldwide as a wife-beater," she said. "As I had put my husband to great shame at that time, I really thought about hanging myself." This said, she further described Sato as an "uninteresting man," not one that modern girls would want to marry, and confided: "I married not because I fell in love with him but because we were a betrothed pair. He and I are cousins and it was decided by our parents that we should marry."

* * *

Australian "birdman" **Bill Moyes** soared to a world-record *altitude of about 4,700 feet* above New Zealand's Lake Ellesmere Tuesday with the aid of artificial wings. Moyes reached the height while strapped in a prone position under a 25-foot sailcloth wing-space, with the aid of winds up to 24 knots from 4,000 feet. He was lifted into free ascent on an updraught after releasing a towline from a speedboat. The feat shattered the previous record of 2,960 feet, set by American Bill Bennett in Arizona, but Moyes is not satisfied. His next trick, he announced, will be an assault on his own unassisted-launch record, by jumping off the top of 12,349-foot Mount Cook.

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PROFESSIONAL PERSON
Can supervise remodelling. Estimate already made. Price: Fr. 950,000, to be discussed. Call late evenings: 064-06-10.

XVIth - BLD. MURAT.
Splendid 115 sq.m., double living, 2 bedrooms, bath + half bath, shower, parking. Luxuriously furnished & decorated. Perfect condition, open view, calm.
P. BATON 704-55-55, EXT. 310.

MONTPARNASSE: Owner sells directly NICE STUDIO, kitchen, bath. Fr. 65,000. Today: 5 Rue Campagne-Première, 11 a.m. to 3 p.m.

ILE DE LA CITE, facing St.-Michel, on Quai Marche-Neuf. Unique location, splendid apartment, large living, 4 bedrooms, all comfort. Total: Fr. 600,000. Tel.: 073-93-35.

VAL DE GRACE.
Delightful duplex apartment, 2 rooms, shower, kitchen, fitted carpet, plenty of beams, impeccable condition. Available from $6,000. SIEFA, 325-25-26.

HOUSE IN MESNIL-ST.-DENIS (20 min. Gare Montparnasse), 4 bedrooms, living/dining, 2 baths, laundry, garage. All conveniences. Large yard. Fr. 370,000. Call: 461-90-37.
ON AVE. FOCH: Fabulous APARTMENT sold by private, marvelous decorations and luxuriously furnished. Fr. 2 million. 553-74-62.
LE MESNIL-SAINT-DENIS: LEVITT house, 4 bedrooms, 2 baths, living, dining-kitchen fully equipped, laundry, garage. Garden 862 sq.m., well sitpated. Tel.: 461-82-24.

FRENCH PROVINCES

ST.-TROPEZ: Right in the center, selling directly 4 studios, all comfort, luxuriously equipped, of which 2 are completely furnished, spacious living, kitchen, bathroom, cupboards, closets, cellar, open view. Starting price: Fr. 90,000. Mr. Santini, 24 Rue Laffitte, Paris-9e. Tel.: 770-93-66.

CORSICA

CORSICA. Luxurious cut stone villa, recently built. 5,400 sq.m., garden & woodland. 3 double bedrooms with bathrooms en suite. Living, dining room, ultra modern kitchen, large garage, cellar, washroom, terraces. Overlooking sea. Beach 800 m. Ajaccio 20 min. Write: Mr. Fielding, Residence dp Golf d'Ajaccio, 20, Porticcio, France.

IRELAND

FREEHOLD PROPERTIES, South-West Ireland. Cottages by the sea. Small holdings and business premises. Price reasonable, private mortgage arranged. Apply agent, C. Pierce, 89 Montrose Court, Prince's Gate, London, S.W.7.

REAL ESTATE FOR SALE

GREECE

HYDRA ISLAND
Beautiful old estate on promontory facing sea both sides, 2 main houses, 4 bedrooms, each with shower-toilet room, 9 beds, kitchens. Large living-room, terraces, very large painter's studio built in the rocks, private old church. Price: $110,000. Mrs. Mavroidi, Vassilissis Sophias 4, Athens.

SPAIN

TENERIFE
Aparthotel-Ponderosa
In "Playas las Americas," south of the island. Sun and beach in the winter. Ideally situated. Facing due south. 150 yards from the beach.
Aparthotel Ponderosa offers you luxury studios, one- and two-bedroom apartments. Lounge and reception hall, bar, restaurant, shopping center at street level, sauna, two swimming-pools, fully furnished.
Prices from:
Pts. 596,000 DM 38,700
£3,800 U.S. $9,200
Guaranteed 8% and 10% net return plus revaluation.
Write: R.E.F. TURISTICA INTERNACIONAL S.A., Villalba Hervas 2, piso, 7, Santa Cruz de Tenerife, Spain. Phone: 24.25.77.

TORREMOLINOS, 8,245 sq.m. best area, 841 per sq.m. Call: 380447, Malaga.

REAL ESTATE WANTED

PARIS AND SUBURBS

WANTED FOR TOP DIPLOMAT fully furnished apartment, 5/6 rooms, good location. 527-20-34.

Commercial Premises

SEEKING INDIVIDUALS or firm interested in sharing spacious offices furnished, impressive, best Paris location, including bilingual secretarial help & office equipment. Most advantageous arrangements for representatives, consultants or legal professions. Please send information on activity and requirements to: Box 70,243, Herald, Paris.

AVAILABLE APRIL 1st, Brussels about 464 sq.m. Half of seventh floor in prestige location. Modern, Airy, and bright. Private restrooms. Five parking spaces plus large air-conditioned basement storage. Bank, restaurants and shops in lobby. Write Box 9,687 or phone: 02/42.81.44.
TO RENT WAREHOUSE in Bourget, 1,000 sq.m., annual rent Fr. 140,000. Tel.: Paris. 284-55-67.

PERSONNEL WANTED

INTERNATIONALE SCHULE E.V.
2000 HAMBURG 52
Waitzstrasse 31,
West Germany.
Applications are invited for the following five positions: Social Studies/English grades 6-8, 9-12. German grades 6-12. Math grades 9-12. P.E. plus general subjects. Two-year contract. Salary range DM 16,800-DM 26,200 tax free. Applicants must have two years of experience. Send curriculum vitae to Headmaster.

U.S. BANKING FIRM Place Vendôme seeks
BILINGUAL EXPERIENCED EXECUTIVE SECRETARY, English mother-tongue, fluent French.
Good salary for right applicant. Please call: Miss BAZAL, Tel.: 286-09-70, for appointment.

SOCIAL SECRETARY, assist executives, frequent trips abroad, visit clients. Require unattached female 30-38. Educated person able meet, talk important personalities. Prefer European, good English/French. With experience, qualities. Box 9,664, Herald, Paris.
HELP WANTED. Hostess, executive for travel in Europe during holiday seasons seeks English or French or German speaking companion hostess under 35 years with good appearance and attractive. Luxurious living. Please write full particulars and qualifications and photo. Give telephone number for arranging of interview. Box Nr. U 18-115173, Publicitas, CH-1211, Geneva 3.

PERSONNEL WANTED

CIVILIAN PERSONNEL
familiar with AF ECE procedures.
- Chief Engineer
- Program Development Supervisor
- Planning Technician Supervisor
- Chief Programs
- Draftsman Supervisor
- Construction Inspector
- Industrial Engineering Analyst

Must meet requirements of applicable AFSC. Knowledge of Spanish, German or Italian desirable. Send resume, availability and expected